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Appleton's Standard Speller



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William L. Felter, Ph.D

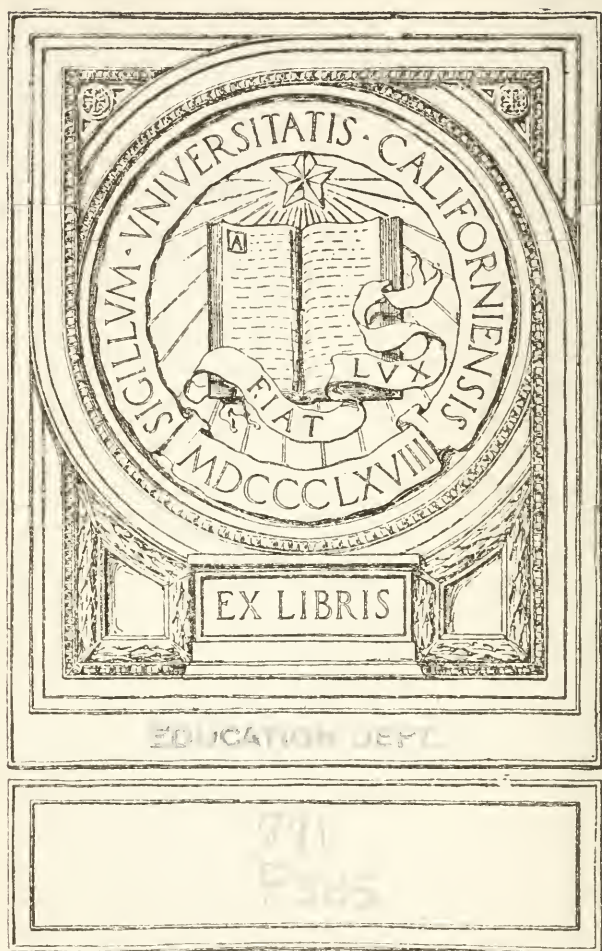


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APPLETON'S STANDARD SPELLER

BY

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PREFACE

THE work of the book includes Spelling, Phonic Drill, Word Building, Word Formation and Application of Rules of Spelling, Dictation, Punctuation, Homonyms, Etymology, and Synonyms.

There are two steps before writing and composition ; namely, pronunciation and spelling. The Speller works from the first step toward the third. Therefore, Phonic Drill begins in the First Year and is carried through the Fourth ; and syllabication and accent begin in the Third and continue to the end of the book, being delayed so much only because the pupil should first recognize the written words as wholes. It is suggested that the teacher supplement the Phonic Drills by calling attention to some general rules of pronunciation ; for example, to the short vowel before a doubled consonant, to the long vowel before a single consonant followed by *e*, and to the frequency of hard *g* and hard *c* before *a* and *o* and of soft *g* and soft *c* before *e* and *i*. In the step from pronunciation to spelling, Word Building is a help ; and exercises in Word Building occur in the Second, Third, and Fourth Years.

The sentences, introduced as much to practice readiness and ease in spelling as to illustrate the meanings of words, are not always limited to the word list immediately preceding, but often give opportunity for test and review. As helpful to the work in Dictation, the uses of the simpler marks of punctuation have been explained and illustrated.

At the close of the work in Punctuation, there begins, in the Fifth Year, the systematic drill in Etymology, which is treated simply, with abundant explanation, illustration, and practice work. And as a last step toward that careful composition work for which the book is preparing is a list of Synonyms, defined. In the section for Advanced Grades, the apportionment of the material in lessons has been left to the teacher, who can best suit the work to the time and deficiencies of the particular class.

The book emphasizes the need of review and provides ample opportunity for it. For the close of the Second, Third, and Fourth Years, a short "Review" is provided. The word lists for the Advanced Grades are partially review. Homonyms are given each separately before they appear together, with test sentences. And the other kinds of exercises already mentioned draw constantly upon the word lists. But not to cramp the vocabulary, it is the *difficult element* in a word and not the word itself that is repeated frequently in the spelling lists; for example, *receive, receiving, receiver, receipt*. Ringing changes on words is a help in word formation; in applying the rules of spelling to the different formations; in learning informally prefixes, suffixes, and stems, and so gradually leading up to the later studies in Etymology; and in giving accuracy, flexibility, and elasticity to the pupil's vocabulary.

It is suggested that oral spelling be not required until the beginning of the Second Year. During the First Year the words should be recognized as wholes, and should be so taught. It is presumed that the words here selected are those that may be found in the reading work of the year. The spelling work is intended to supplement the reading work, so that the pupils will be called upon to copy only those words and sentences that they have first been taught to read. Let the teacher in the latter half of the First Year conduct frequent and rapid drills on reciting the letters in order, beginning with a certain letter and completing the alphabet, rather than on reciting the entire alphabet—when once it has been taught. Let the pupils be led to observe the distinction between vowels and consonants by finding whether the letter can stand alone or has to "lean" on some other letter. Thus: Does *a* lean on any other letter? Does *b*? Does *c*? Does *f*? In this way all the letters of the alphabet may be treated, and the pupils led to determine which are vowels and which are consonants.

The following method is suggested for the Second Year: Write the new words on the blackboard. Call on several pupils to give a story—that is, a complete statement—using each new word in turn. Have different pupils ask questions with the words as well as make statements. Call upon several in succession to spell each word. Following this method the pupil learns how to make declarative and interrogative sentences; and, in writing these, how to use the period and the question mark.

FIRST YEAR

WORDS TO BE COPIED

see	no	tell	did	That
me	the	does	Did	put
can	old	dog	Am	There
am	give	good	It	over
you	us	I	Is	want
eat	an	bed	ever	one
is	we	like	on	well
a	saw	her	end	now
at	ill	A	He	ate
he	any	find	Her	seed
do	has	boy	Here	come
not	egg	girl	How	goes
play	she	will	Have	going
it	go	Are	The	cat
cow	have	Let	This	where
hat	nest	hen	had	run
bird	and	doll	box	in
baby	write	name	red	with
fly	cup	rat	take	drink
fox	get	call	ride	fast

Inasmuch as the work in spelling usually includes the spelling of certain irregular verbs, the following list is suggested. The pupils should be called upon to make oral sentences using the words, as well as to write them. The drill upon the use of these words, and others such as these, makes an effective and necessary language lesson.

see	saw	drink	drank	come	came
eat	ate	find	found	go	went
has	had	write	wrote	take	took

SENTENCES TO BE COPIED

The teacher should make others, using words thus far taught.

Can you eat?	Did the dog play?	Is the dog well?
Can a dog play?	Do you want it?	Have you one?
Can a girl see?	Do you see?	I have one.
A boy can see.	I can see.	This is it.
A cow can see.	I see you.	Let the dog see.
Do you see it?	I can play.	Did he see?
Are you good?	Do see me.	That is she.
Are you well?	Am I well?	I like you.
Does she go?	How can I eat?	Does the boy eat?

WORDS TO BE COPIED

some	takes	work	flying	never
apple	eats	pie	are	his
to	look	plate	ink	heard
what	say	cent	apples	bell
spoon	out	so	know	tub
sold	tree	my	them	fit
horse	sell	Fred	rang	neat

milk	sings	let	must	mamma
pet	up	slate	school	all
kind	your	him	day	Sam
sing	hear	leaf	flew	buzz
pen	be	gave	week	next
May	gets	they	two	jump
for	hand	They	after	quick
grass	tin	bread	wings	home
said	dishes	far	toys	tea
yes	ripe	reads	keeps	buy
under	sang	tail	clean	wash
catch	bring	kite	drum	had
table	cold	nice	caught	loves
bad	snow	seem	seven	happy
sun	nuts	two	eight	rain
bug	stem	three	fence	leaves
ice	root	four	horse	road
hot	house	five	lives	pond
night	watch	mice	brought	bag
first	from	fed	owl	robin
mew	shut	eye	care	twig
father	open	sleep	face	pain
such	spell	full	paw	left

Let the pupils make sentences with the following irregular verbs and then write the words:

ring	rang	fly	flew	hear	heard
catch	caught	run	ran	bring	brought

SENTENCES TO BE COPIED

Can you eat?	Do you like milk?
I can.	May can get some.
I can see.	Does your dog like it?
Can a cow see?	Are you kind to the bird?
What have you?	I hear her sing.
I like meat.	Have you any pie?
Does the girl like meat?	Sam does not hear you.
The boy does not like meat.	I know he will eat some.
Is he ill?	Is he at work?
I like to eat.	Do you not see him?
Can Sam hear?	Can you sing well?
The bird sings.	I do not want to sing.
Have you a slate?	Fred will sing for us.
I want one.	I have a cent.
Is that the cow?	Is it a good cent?
What have you?	May I call out to Sam?
Is it an apple?	Is he up in the tree?
Have you an apple?	He is at the well.
Has the boy an apple?	Can he sell any milk?
A cow can hear.	The milk is sold.

Phonic Drill (long sound of **a** as in **mate**) :

fāte	māde	bāby	plāce
nāme	gāte	tāble	cāpe

SECOND YEAR

During the term, let the pupils make sentences, using the following irregular verbs. The complete sentences may be written.

do	did	sing	sang	leaves	left
is	are	blow	blew	think	thought
sell	sold	draw	drew	fight	fought
say	said	give	gave	break	broke
tell	told	sit	sat	grow	grew

FIRST WEEK

Teach five new words daily. Keep up constant review.

glad	dine	turn	old	sit
got	win	not	cart	wait
own	arm	bin	use	grade
wet	papa	heads	still	boil
legs	ducks	water	food	best

Did you hear my bird sing?

I can hear it now.

Will you give the cart to me?

My mamma wants me to have it.

A bird can fly well.

Phonic Drill (short sound of **a** as in **fan**):

hăť	hăve	hăng	ădd
răp	hănd	lămp	căť

SECOND WEEK

hard	the	cry	sold	get
set	west	rent	tent	cuff
grow	blow	vine	cot	stand
large	other	then	black	dinner
friend	these	down	fists	bear

May I have my red ball?

You must not play now.

Call the boy.

Give him this cent.

Tell him to go for bread.

THIRD WEEK

dog	his	trap	too	tire
bud	cents	kitty	into	rice
mug	curl	pond	mind	try
hungry	mother	useful	sister	more
fur	think	shine	race	fire

What will the boy say?

The man will take his horse.

The boy will give two cents for a ball.

The girl is going to school.

She is kind to the birds.

FOURTH WEEK

mile	gate	blade	Mary	sir
muff	rule	ink	bind	brook
on	jest	snap	tree	pull
than	bounds	room	stars	fair
blaze	dry	sheep	lamb	moon

Sam sold the bread to her.
 He must come in now.
 Do you like to go to school?
 Where shall I put this apple seed?
 Put it on the slate.

Phonic Drill (long sound of e as in me):

ēven	hear	feast	ēve
thē	peace	ear	keep

FIFTH WEEK

cheer	vex	likes	looks	bite
eating	post	back	pick	blot
quite	ax	touch	rude	deep
stop	skips	just	much	could
able	why	raised	hurt	forget

Do you like apples?
 The one I am eating is good.
 Do you want one?
 I want a red one for this boy.
 Are you going to get the eggs?

SIXTH WEEK

crack	hill	wise	rosy	lost
near	sound	playing	tell	alive
lamp	game	sum	gift	given
mouse	cake	garden	time	only
looked	lady	handle	king	once

Did you crack your slate?
 The fat bird is in the tree near the gate.

Where is the nest of the bird?
 It is in the apple tree on the hill.
 You must play a game of ball now.

SEVENTH WEEK

chirped	sled	breast	sail	throw
pecked	ball	sort	carry	nose
they	beet	crying	John	fun
because	hope	print	brother	even
rest	sick	coat	letter	steps

Fred can jump as far as the gate.
 How do you know he can?
 Sam saw him do it.
 Fred has a ball and a sled.
 Have you seen them?

Phonic Drill (short sound of e as in pet) :

wěll	ěgg	věry	sěnd
sěnse	ělm	pěnny	cěnt

EIGHTH WEEK

ask	green	rich	its	held
bent	fir	ears	hint	men
firm	your	shoot	keep	grandpa
fill	writing	figs	tears	almost
reach	corner	path	stood	thank

Did you ask him to go to school?
 All the apples on my tree are green.
 Are the apples on your tree red?

I want to take the bird in my hand.
The dog wanted to jump into the deep well.

NINTH WEEK

clucked	poor	postal	cock	visit
sky	blind	fever	blotter	lame
from	flung	stone	straw	Nellie
upon	frog	log	drop	things
right	bow	fear	white	called

Where did you put my doll?
He will take the kite from you.
I have a pen, and I want some ink.
Sam likes black ink the best.
He goes to school every day.

TENTH WEEK

barn	ride	flakes	bushes	worm
fish	door	pay	slumber	Ned
nicely	Jack	brindle	live	sweep
loved	asked	shone	told	oak
curls	hair	wear	might	dew

The men are in the barn.
They are milking the cows.
We are going to have fish and bread and eggs.
How much did Jack pay for your dog?
I do not know.

Phonic Drill (long sound of i as in **mine**):

fine	pipe	tire	mice
mind	night	spire	cider

ELEVENTH WEEK

dull	oar	pony	rose	cried
spill	field	soft	along	wild
pinch	show	tone	store	ships
skin	spring	hunt	sunny	summer
core	frost	sweet	cloudy	winter

What have we for dinner?

We have bread and fish and apples.

I want to show you my pony.

I came to see the nest of the black bird.

Have you a nice red rose?

TWELFTH WEEK

flies	cool	them	bucket	wanted
stick	dipper	tail	spring	string
wave	send	rope	took	count
flower	pale	hard	threw	ground
lace	cape	comb	pence	learned

Jack cried for his box of bird seed.

Nellie found it in the barn.

You can read this on the ship.

Will you send me a drink?

I will go to the spring for a drink for you.

THIRTEENTH WEEK

blue	below	Tom	clock	tiny
soap	ten	unit	stream	sixth
this	suds	soon	school	tame

odd	stopped	worth	forgot	knew
short	tried	larger	while	weeks

She saw the girls in the barn.

They had this blue ball.

Mary has ten dolls with blue eyes.

Will you give me a drink of water?

Fred has three tame ducks.

Phonic Drill (short sound of i as in **pin**):

hill	sink	ditch	tip
ditch	drink	dish	hint

FOURTEENTH WEEK

shame	shut	swift	Rover	teeth
boast	down	window	burr	about
away	afraid	should	truth	child
follow	dries	dried	hide	walks
picture	turn	forest	blocks	slip

Is this your flower?

Come down to the barn with me.

Are you afraid of the duck?

He is looking out of the window.

He should have his dinner.

FIFTEENTH WEEK

canned	morning	book	strutted	bowl
content	tag	pink	Harry	chickens
buzz	yard	wish	fret	flutter
God	bottom	getting	candle	would
silent	again	floor	clothes	rainy

The child can eat bread.
 Will the dog jump for his meat?
 We can play in our back yard.
 I like to read about the boys and girls.
 We will play with the pink ball.

WORD BUILDING

Words ending with ad or ade:

bad	mad	made	shade
fad	pad	fade	spade
glad	sad	glade	trade
had	shad	blade	wade
lad	bade	grade	lemonade

Write words ending with id or ide, as:

bid	did	hide	tide	slide
-----	-----	------	------	-------

Words ending with art or ine:

cart	smart	line	wine
dart	start	mine	twine
mart	dine	thine	swine
part	fine	pine	refine
tart	kine	vine	define

Write words ending with in, as:

bin	din	pin	skin	win
-----	-----	-----	------	-----

What letters are the same in all the following words?

crack	knack	black	pack
stack	tack	hack	rack
back	sack	lack	track

*Write all the words you know ending with **ound**, as :*

pound	sound	round	bound
-------	-------	-------	-------

What letters are the same in these words?

batch	hatch	match	scratch
catch	latch	patch	thatch

*How many words can you make ending with **oil**?*

boil	toil	soil	foil
------	------	------	------

*Write words ending with **ail**, as :*

mail	sail	tail	wail	quail
------	------	------	------	-------

SIXTEENTH WEEK

Teach six new words daily.

pair	sting	foot	aches	honey
hive	drive	many	harm	buzzed
boat	very	hurt	making	move
bees	were	hit	hummed	donkey
temper	juice	spark	another	bark
busy	small	those	pleasant	speaks

Bees live in a hive.

Fred, come and see my horse.

Will he drive the donkey?

Mary ran away from the hive.

Do you like honey very much?

*Phonic Drill (long sound of **o** as in **over**):*

hōme	bōth	mōst	rōpe
bōne	smōke	ōpen	whōle

SEVENTEENTH WEEK

always	liked	east	south	lessons
funny	every	cage	park	nothing
last	began	north	flanks	gale
pints	high	strong	obey	witch
mean	saying	behind	ready	pantry
vexed	running	opened	carried	hollow

He liked to drive the horse.

Do you always mind your mother?

Do you always know your lessons?

Fred likes honey very much.

They took her near the hive.

EIGHTEENTH WEEK

warm	laughed	whom	birdie	duty
learn	merry	sure	longer	passed
leave	story	barley	lines	spray
inch	good-by	peep	teach	chair
round	money	pocket	roof	nearly
limbs	dollars	himself	longest	paper

Are bees always working?

We gave food to all the little birds.

The little bird was in a cage.

Do let the little bird out of the cage.

Did she laugh at the funny boy?

NINETEENTH WEEK

front	years	wonder	world	supper
eaves	makes	miles	cook	shell

key	done	alarm	coal	coming
locks	roll	tall	ashes	slowly
broken	need	cradle	gently	spade
belongs	town	spoke	felt	picked

Mamma is coming up to this school.

The world is round like a ball.

See the boy running down the hill.

Mary is playing with the baby.

Fred will go down to the field for the pony.

Jack was quite content to work.

Phonic Drill (short sound of **o** as in **not**):

öff	löst	cöst	blöck
ödd	lång	söng	fröst

TWENTIETH WEEK

harsh	quart	march	kennel	lose
content	glass	named	puppy	jaw
quite	bathe	hide-and-seek	upper	few
vain	trying	shorter	flag	mast
below	heel	please	hiding	nail
above	meat	polite	blame	though

Did you see the mast of the ship?

When did you play hide-and-seek?

There are a few other flags.

What are you trying to do?

We have just named this little one Jack.

Was the puppy trying to bark?

Be polite and try to please.

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK

flight	puts	gem	stars	wind
moves	talks	gallon	beam	fit
love	struck	each	young	flows
snake	hold	reached	hole	cross
gaze	stretches	crept	shouted	quiet
strike	iron	charm	moment	late

The cage was up very high.

Fred was tall and strong.

Did Mary get food for the young dogs?

She gave them some puppy food.

A gallon is four quarts.

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK

paste	pigs	aged	dusty	horns
shrill	air	against	clover	whose
cord	first	seen	deer	shook
bite	knew	twelve	calf	shears
wife	flour	finest	sober	stripes
seldom	worm	myself	silk	climbed

Sam laughed at the funny story.

Can you spin a top with a string?

Did you see the deer stand in the water?

How many horns had the deer?

Did you see the deer in the park?

Phonic Drill (long sound of u as in blue):

ūse	tūne	dūe	ūnit
mūte	cūbe	mūse	pūpil

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK

jolly	clear	beard	wax	spout
flocks	alone	ounce	bean	plant
crook	pound	paws	stove	teapot
square	goats	stir	steep	teaspoon
board	rolled	noise	beneath	taken
change	dozen	rooster	proud	hurrah

Jack was a jolly little boy.

The water in the brook is very clear.

The dog put his paw into the water.

Would you like a pound of good candy?

We went up a very steep hill.

TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK

mouth	peanuts	fond	faded	teacher
help	whisked	rocked	frayed	which
brave	claws	friendly	carry	holding
grabbed	squirrel	fanned	often	finery
sitting	lazy	hours	woman	stormy
oxen	study	both	oldest	quarrel

Do come and see the squirrel.

See how he takes the nuts with him.

He can carry them in his mouth.

Are his claws very sharp?

He is holding a nut now in his paws.

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK

chat	ruled	frame	tear	dark
scared	tube	thanks	wren	fight

hissed	rode	dime	lived	matter
goose	shook	race	third	burned
shiver	none	cover	save	rubbed
tight	swept	kiss	jumped	stories

How many squirrels did you see in the park?

Did your father give you that money?

Father told me how the little wren was hurt.

Mother said that I might go out and play for an hour.

The little bird is resting in the cage.

Phonic Drill (short sound of u as in tub):

ŭp	hŭll	cŭff	stŭdy
mŭff	hŭt	ŭgly	skŭll

TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK

hopped	idle	off	dismal	cobweb
folded	hung	used	point	wings
bluebird	laugh	plenty	garret	blossom
branch	being	country	brown	shiny
bright	paddle	bonnet	daisies	grate
dearly	sparkles	weeds	inside	their

The little bird hopped off the branch.

Do come and look at the seeds.

Point to some of the blossoms.

Do you know an idle little boy?

The cook laughed at the baby.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WEEK

bites	Dick	doctor	costs	hoop
piece	bitter	bath	ribbon	pushed

master	loud	pins	robe	sea
been	nine	dress	flannel	hunt
horns	teeth	cream	grape	crawl
bones	chew	cheese	peach	leather

Are you ready to see the doctor now?

Dick can roll his new hoop well.

Do not let the little dog bite her.

Did the pony run away from his master?

When did you give the little dog a bath?

TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK

farm	meet	depart	cotton	touch
next	wrong	velvet	jewels	pray
barking	wheat	plush	founce	younger
hare	rather	satin	shouting	skirt
vale	grant	rubber	swimming	boxes
half	ruff	mantle	evening	rushes

The world is large and nearly round.

Did you know that Dick has a squirrel?

Can you spell and write many words?

How many words did you have wrong?

Do not forget any of your new words.

Phonic Drill (long sound of oo as in food):

cōol	fōol	mōon	sōon
brōom	schōol	nōon	gōose

TWENTY-NINTH WEEK

when	chalk	quietly	these	drown
pencil	cries	whip	those	saucer

any	sailing	pretty	glove	faucet
afraid	doing	kettle	geese	doctor
again	easy	idea	elm	quiver
cozy	enough	piano	stamp	halves

THIRTIETH WEEK

WORD BUILDING

What letters are the same in :

time	lime	dim	trim
slime	slim	him	vim
dime	prim	rim	whim

What three letters are the same in :

dash	mash	flash	lash
sash	hash	cash	gnash
crash	splash	gash	trash
clash	smash	rash	slash

Write words ending with all, as :

ball	call	tall	wall
fall	hall	stall	pall

Write words ending with ock, as :

dock	clock	rock	mock
------	-------	------	------

See with what letters these words end and write others with the same ending:

boat	coat	moat	float
------	------	------	-------

Do the same with :

toad	load	bake	forsake
goad	road	quake	mistake

REVIEW

brought	given	dinner	afraid
nice	green	cried	should
does	ducks	found	teeth
going	keep	flies	brother
flying	blind	stood	chickens
crack	letter	spring	yard
apple	goes	wanted	rode
thought	nicely	count	money
broke	door	where	third
blew	longer	eye	branch
pair	watch	knew	doctor
bees	chair	against	ribbon
drive	while	whose	ready
were	wonder	shears	wrong
making	running	square	which
hummed	coming	ounce	looked
honey	content	teaspoon	evening
idea	quite	caught	iron
always	learned	squirrel	pleasant
know	jaw	another	mean
strong	eight	please	asked
leaves	gallon	geese	noise
laughed	young	water	patch
grass	cross	school	once
horse	spill	three	quiet
bread	pinch	flower	sure

THIRD YEAR

FIRST WEEK

Sun' day	heir	ol' ive	frame
trem' ble	de fend'	Fri' day	herd
ter' ror	street	crowd	train
Sat' ur day	av' e nue	con nect'	i' dle
gasped	choice	no' ble	deed
hand' some	in' stant	search	ore
com mand'	how e'er'	tru' er	nib' ble
what ev' er	seems	screamed	bridge
stiff	crust	track	chips

Is Sunday the last day of the week?

No, it is the first.

Is Saturday the last day?

Yes, it is.

Does Monday come after Sunday?

Yes, it does.

*Note the comma after **Yes** and **No**.*

Howe'er it be, it seems to me

'Tis only noble to be good.—*Tennyson*.

Notice that each line of verse begins with a capital.

Phonic Drill (short sound of oo as in hood):

böök	fööt	höök	töök
croök	noök	wööl	shöök

SECOND WEEK

peace	in' sect	farm' er	sin' ner
oys' ter	tur' nip	li' lac	saint
gate' way	sun' rise	vil' lage	mourn

Copy the names of the days of the week and their abbreviations:

Sun' day	Sun.	Thurs' day	Thurs.
Mon' day	Mon.	Fri' day	Fri.
Tues' day	Tues.	Sat' ur day	Sat.
	Wednes' day	Wed.	

move	mov' ing	take	tak' ing
please	pleas' ing	tease	teas' ing
save	sav' ing	love	lov' ing
write	writ' ing	share	shar' ing

*Notice the letter at the end of each word in the first column. What becomes of it when **ing** is added to the word?*

*Write words ending in **e**, and then add **ing** to the word (drop the final **e**).*

John's hat is lost.

Tillie's mitten is found.

Walter's pen is broken.

Olga's pencil is sharp.

Father's coat is new.

Mother's dress is made of cloth.

Note the use of 's to show ownership.

*What word can you use in place of **John's?** of **Tillie's?***

Write the sentences, using some other word showing ownership in place of the first word in each sentence.

THIRD WEEK

fin' ish	chil' dren	great' est	Hat' tie
lis' ten	i' dol	coun' tries	pry
dust' ed	bait' ed	sol' diers	failed
sim' ple	lead' er	ev' er y where	greed' y
mur' der	lined	no' where	he' ro
silk' en	plain	prov' erb	Mol' lie
a muse' ment	broom	prov' ince	tread
an' swer	Ar' thur	spin' ner	knob
ques' tion	ex am' ple	ob' long	stud' ied

John, have you studied your lesson?

Hattie, are your books in the desk?

Did you finish your work, Henry?

Boys and girls, listen to this story.

Soldiers, obey your leader.

Note the use of the comma to set off from the rest of the sentence the name of the person spoken to.

Phonic Drill (sound of **a** as in **arm**):

fär	härm	där' ling	vär' nish
äre	cärt	mär' ble	gär' den

FOURTH WEEK

hires	toes	eye' let	sur vive'
heart	knees	joints	per' ish
eyes	fin' gers	feet	chest
spine	tongue	nerves	an' kle
cheeks	throat	scalp	thigh

wrist	be tray'	nails	fore' head
use' less	slouch	chilled	thumb
flush	cramped	clinch	slapped
hov' er	child'hood	chow'der	chore
heir	mourn	oar	peace
ere	morn	o'er	piece
e'er	herd	ore	sale
air	heard	or	sail

This hook is too large for the eyelet.

"Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," are well-known words.

Write the following sentences from dictation :

The son is the only heir to the fortune.

Let us say farewell ere we part.

Do not mourn over your losses.

The iron ore was found in a deep mine.

Say your lessons o'er and o'er.

The books are on sale in this store.

FIFTH WEEK

fes' ti val	plane	ge ra' ni ums	vi' o lets
pos sess'	troub' ling	car' pen ter	coax
car' rots	lil' ies	ham' mer	snapped
on' ions	as' ters	ex plain'	hap' pi ly
pur' ple	toll	break' fast	far' ther
dwell	hope' ful	mouth' ful	house' hold

The farmer planted potatoes, carrots, and onions.

The carpenter uses a hammer, a plane, and some nails.

Did you gather geraniums, violets, lilies, and asters?

Notice the commas to separate words of the same kind written in order.

*Write these sentences again, putting **and** in place of the commas, except where **and** is found.*

Copy the names of the months and their abbreviations:

Jan' u a ry	Jan.	Ju ly'	
Feb' ru a ry	Feb.	Au' gust	Aug.
March	Mar.	Sep tem' ber	Sept.
A' pril	Apr.	Oc to' ber	Oct.
May		No vem' ber	Nov.
June		De cem' ber	Dec.

Phonic Drill (sound of au as of a in father):

aunt	laugh	laun' dry	daunt' less
launch	haunt	saun' ter	gaunt' let

SIXTH WEEK

be lieve'	ba na' nas	death	ho' li er
re ceive'	peach' es	ought	what so ev' er
en' vies	a' pri cots	Eng' land	Ger' ma ny
high' est	tip' pet	Swe' den	shak' ing
min' utes	moths	for' eign	mis spelled'
fur' nished	braid	find' eth	cit' y
for' ward	rat tan'	he' roes	won' der ful
cham' ber	burns	six' ty	smil' ing
min' is ter	boast	cru' el	hand' ful

Believe and *receive* and *business* are words often misspelled.
 We had bananas and peaches and apricots to eat.
 England and Germany and Sweden are foreign countries.

Notice that no commas are used in these sentences.

*Rewrite the sentences using commas and leaving out the first **and** in each sentence.*

SEVENTH WEEK

he ro' ic	seem' ing	help' ful	ho tel'
man' ful ly	re mind'	closed	pe' ri od
crouch	sub lime'	stayed	bun' dle
un less'	sun' light	cloth	scratched
rush' es	earth	heav' i est	match' es
scarce' ly	dikes	foot' prints	dream' ing

Alice Cary says,

“True worth is in being, not seeming;
 In doing each day that goes by
 Some little good, not in dreaming
 Of great things to do by and by.”

Longfellow tells us,

“Lives of great men all remind us
 We can make our lives sublime,
 And, departing, leave behind us
 Footprints on the sands of time.”

Note that quotation marks are used to show that the exact words of the writer are used.

Note also the comma before the quotation.

WORD BUILDING

*See with which of these endings, **igh** or **oop**, you can make the more words, as:*

sigh	high	stoop	droop
------	------	-------	-------

Try these two, oad and ill, as:

toad	broad	still	drill
------	-------	-------	-------

What letters are alike in these words?

dance	lance	prance	glance
-------	-------	--------	--------

How many words do you know ending in ight?

Phonic Drill (sound of a as in ask):

lást	pást	gásp	tásk
gráss	dánce	pánt	gránt

EIGHTH WEEK

hat' less	heav' i ness	win' ning	fought
home' ly	week' ly	floor	in sane'
rest' less	wore	twice	e nough'
hun' ger	webbed	faith	al read' y
help' ful ly	firm	in' side	cat' tle
us' ing	wad' ing	se' cret	fit' ted
wail' ing	co' zy	po' em	lolloped
twined	glue	luck	greet' ing
health	lar' gest	stalks	glut' ton

Use these words in sentences:

PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST
is	was	drink	drank
are	were	freeze	froze
be gin'	be gan'	go	went
break	broke	has	had
buy	bought	have	had

Write the past time of:

make	learn	speak	draw
hear	feel	sing	choose
lose	take	fly	bring

NINTH WEEK

ar' row	edge	mis' chief	com pan' ions
ap pear'	e' qual	naugh' ty	un der neath'
bril' liant	frol' ic	your self'	up' per most
fierce	live' long	jour' ney	use' ful ness
nee' dles	to geth' er	di vide'	neigh' bors
weigh	un wise'	seized	mul' ti ply
leg' end	nose' gay	fam' i ly	un der stand'
con nect' ed	start' ed	un cork'	whis' pered
trust' y	un cov' er	pol' ished	hap' pened

The mother said, "Boys, you may have a frolic the livelong day, but do not be naughty and get into mischief."

The sun gives a brilliant light.

The light of the moon is not equal to that of the sun.

It is pleasant to be together in the woods.

Let us make a visit to our brother's home.

Who would have thought that he could do such a wonderful thing?

Yes, I will stay a moment or two.

Phonic Drill (sound of **a** as in **all**):

sal't	tal'k	al' so	al' ways
mal't	small	pal' try	fal' ter

TENTH WEEK

cit' ies	coun' tries	wheth' er	sta' tion
un tie'	Scotch	un der stood'	stirred
cloak	sti' fle	plan' ning	pa' tient
ridge	strapped	prize	throne
car' pet	care' ful	in tro duce'	yearn
rail' road	cot' tage	un done'	re ceiv' ing
pour' ing	touched	gar' den er	por' ridge
dan' ger	else' where	no' bly	scorch
an' i mal	cush' ion	con duct' or	swarm

Did the gardener wear his old clothes?

No, he wore new clothes and a cloak.

What is the color of the carpet?

WORD BUILDING

*Write words ending with **oke** as :*

coke	broke	poke	woke
------	-------	------	------

*How many words do you know ending with **ice**? as :*

nice	price	slice	en tice'
------	-------	-------	----------

*Or with **it**? as :*

bit	pit	sit	split
-----	-----	-----	-------

*Or with **ief**? as :*

chief	brief	grief	mis' chief
-------	-------	-------	------------

ELEVENTH WEEK

Chi nese'	de ceived'	saun' ter	foun' tain
dis' tance	cu' ri ous	youth	text

dif' fer ent	peo' ple	formed	seal' skin
dragged	peb' ble	fin' ger ing	sep' a rate
un rav' el	mane	vi' ces	red' ness
mend' ed	inn	creed	ri' val ry
health' y	palm	weav' er	pret' ti er
gi' ants	pre fer'	mis' tress	riv' et
thrust	Jap a nese'	how ev' er	set' tler

The Chinese are a curious people and live a great distance from us. They are different from us in many ways. They think that one girl in a family is enough. They prefer to have boys. Their near neighbors are the Japanese.

Supply the correct word in these sentences :

Go into the garden and pick a small —— for my hair.

Buy a bag of —— at the store so we can make some bread.

General Grant said, "Let us have ——."

Give the hungry man a —— of bread.

Phonic Drill (sound of **au** as of **a** in **all**):

haul	sau' cer	au' tumn	fault
cause	pau' per	au' thor	gaud' y

TWELFTH WEEK

mus' lin	un' ion	ev' er y	rip' en ing
king' ly	kind' ness	or' chard	thought' ful ness
spear	rain' fall	weap' on	truth' ful ness
shield	ging' ham	fal' ter	dan' ger ous
at tack'	bolt' ed	mixed	crowd' ed

prong	raids	prom' ise	re mem' ber
tri' o	scrubbed	purse	com mand' ment
reb' el	du et'	ex cept'	lan' tern
flies	roy' al	burst	pas' sen ger

Longfellow says, "Be noble in every thought and in every deed."

Alice Cary has told us,

"There is nothing so kingly as kindness
And nothing so royal as truth."

WORD BUILDING

Write all the words you know ending with air, as :

pair	lair	stair	fair
------	------	-------	------

Also those ending with are, as :

pare	mare	spare	fare
------	------	-------	------

Supply the correct word in these sentences :

Did John play —— ?

Who went to the St. Louis —— ?

Let every one pay his own ——.

Santa Claus brought Henry a new —— of skates.

Who can —— this apple with this new knife?

THIRTEENTH WEEK

man' age	gaud' y	tri' an gle	shoul' der
nei' ther	au' thor	spar' row	pol' len
no' tice	un known'	some' times	sun' set
black' smith	ob served'	cin' ders	eight' een
pran' cing	os' trich	thir' teen	chop' ping

e lev' en	pre pare'	wag' on	lad' der
four' teen	twen' ty	pau' per	un latch'
ca na' ry	hick' o ry	quar' reled	case' ment
thir' ty	craft' y	thrice	stairs

He observed that neither keeper supplied the ostrich with food.

Notice how long the piano lesson is and prepare it well.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

Mr. <i>for</i> Mister.	S. <i>for</i> South.
Mrs. <i>for</i> Mistress.	E. <i>for</i> East.
Dr. <i>for</i> Doctor or debtor.	W. <i>for</i> West.
U. S. <i>for</i> United States.	Dols. <i>for</i> dollars.
N. <i>for</i> North.	P. O. <i>for</i> post office.

Phonic Drill (sound of **a** before **r** as in **care**):

mâre	bâre	pair	swear
dâre	shâre	hair	prayer

FOURTEENTH WEEK

en joy' ing	pos' si ble	pris' on	beads
ap pear' ance	post' er	fur' ther	sheen
star' ing	mem' o ry	straight	glos' sy
sobbed	mi nute'	scream	shel' ter
med' i cine	o ver see'	searched	since
a rith' me tic	pam' per	rate	tres' tle
bath' room	puz' zled	re venge'	sleep' er
one self'	aimed	ro' sa ry	ties
prob' a ble	scour	pearls	min' strel

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

Nos. <i>for</i> numbers.	Sr. <i>for</i> Senior.
A. M. <i>for</i> morning.	he'd <i>for</i> he would.
P. M. <i>for</i> afternoon.	'tis <i>for</i> it is.
P. S. <i>for</i> postscript.	thro' <i>for</i> through.
Jr. <i>for</i> Junior.	it's <i>for</i> it is.

Nos. 16 and 18 are not on the list.

The train leaves at 10.15 A. M.

John Perkins, Jr., met Henry Smith, Sr., on Elkhart Avenue.

"'Tis well he is out of danger," said Mrs. Blank.

in	our	led	grate	mane
inn	hour	lead	great	main

Write these sentences from dictation :

Let us do our work in an hour.

The horse with the fine mane was led in.

We take our ease in the inn.

Is there a fire in the grate ?

FIFTEENTH WEEK

hoarse	tide	max' im	sat' is fied
cur' rant	preach	ceil' ing	bar' gain
prate	rapped	pal' try	their
prey	cu' ri ous ly	bold' ly	fright' en
pierced	sneeze	dread' ful	thirst' y
tru' er	tic' kled	warn' ing	friend' ship
vis' it or	non' sense	ach' ing	ber' ries
bur' ied	reins	ad vise'	pray' ers
rough	vein	rip' est	be liev' ing

Your voice is very hoarse from your cold.
 The currant is a fruit used in cooking.
 Is not the eagle a bird of prey?
 The rough visitor rapped loudly on the door.
 Hold the reins tightly in your hands.
 Dark blood flowed from the vein which had been cut.
 Flies walk on the ceiling.

Phonic Drill (sound of **a** as in **what**, the same as of **o** in **not**):

wăd	squash	wăn' der	quăr' rel
wăn	squăd	wăr' rant	squăn' der

SIXTEENTH WEEK

health' y	la' zi ness	busi' ness	com' pa ny
tan' gled	cob' webs	drunk	ac com' pa ny
weav' ing	grieve	re ward'	de ceiv' ing
prac' tice	drawn	for ev' er	yes' ter day
safe' ty	of' fered	driv' en	some' where
saf' est	trou' ble	par take'	death' less
ru' in	soft' ly	ne' gro	cloud' i ness
sup pose'	rocked	lin' en	chang' ing
num' ber	guessed	sleeves	ac cost'

Remember that Sir Philip Sidney says, "They are never alone that are accompanied by noble thoughts."

George Herbert's advice is, "Keep good company and you shall be of the number."

Oh, what a tangled web we weave
 When first we practice to deceive.

—*Sir Walter Scott.*

SEVENTEENTH WEEK

ached	spe' cial	hired	span' iel
af fec' tion	ex pect' ing	cop' ies	per suade'
af ford'	fier' cest	shel' ter ing	hon' or
de sired'	fea' tures	col' ored	com' fort
dain' ti est	bat' tled	com pose'	fa' vor
de li' cious	cow' ard	di rec' tion	dai' ly
vis' age	de vour'	al lowed'	bu' gle
at tached'	e rect' ed	free' dom	trump' et
bor' rowed	ear' nest	swamps	dies

His fingers ached with the cold. He could not afford to buy gloves.

The dog was attached to the post by a stout cord.

Borrowed money is easily spent.

Were these goods bought at a bargain?

Each pupil desired to win the prize.

The dress was made of the daintiest of lace.

Who would not eat this delicious fruit?

Phonic Drill (sound of **ie** as in **grief**, the same as of long **e**):

field	shield	priest	brief
fierce	yield	grief	niece

EIGHTEENTH WEEK

creek	riv' er	af fec' tion	earth' ly
beat' ing	twi' light	at tacked'	squan' der
steals	leaped	be lief'	e' qual ly

maid	for' eign	re ceipt'	bap tize'
weak	emp' ti ness	dy' ing	wear' ied
Hud' son	con sent' ed	friend' ly	ex am' ine
loose	tight	for' ward	back' ward
brief	length' y	morn	eve
cheap	dear	scarce	com' mon

Does this creek flow into the Hudson River?

Carrie beat the egg with a fork.

Men who steal should be sent to prison.

Did the maid do her work well?

It is never too late to do right.

He is very weak after his illness.

Write these words in sentences :

la' zi ness	busi' ness	dain' ti est	de vour'
weave	pry	mi nute'	crouch
prac' tice	of' fered	de li' cious	mem' o ry

NINETEENTH WEEK

dough	fa' vor ite	duck' ling	pow' der
fif' teen	shawl	cour' age	frol' ic
bleached	fierce' ly	par' lor	for got' ten
fish' er y	wrapped	fu' ner al	spo' ken
but' ter	ad vice'	vale	ac cept'
ral' lied	fail' ure	hymns	crew
his' to ry	knee	clos' et	cup' board
speech' es	ne' groes	glee' ful	wrin' kled
twist	chi' na	ear' nest	jump' ing

Bread is made from dough.

Be content with your best work only.

A duckling is a little duck. What is a little goose?

Much powder is burned on the Fourth of July.

The sparrow with the broken wing could not fly.

How much a pound is paid for butter?

Accept good advice, and your life will not be a failure.

The children sang many hymns.

Phonic Drill (vowels having the sound of short e):

read' y	deaf	sweat' y	dead' en
leath' er	ma' ny	clean' ly	a gain'

TWENTIETH WEEK

creak	rus' tle	ex cept'	mer' ri ly
week	sigh' ing	dipped	shal' low
waste	tight' ly	lapped	po lite' ness
med' al	stripe	fault	nar' row
mel' ons	cher' ries	cur' rants	crab' ap ples
plums	or' an ges	mul' ber ries	black' ber ry
dates	co' co nut	a' pri cots	straw' ber ry
prunes	ba na' nas	grape' fruit	goose' ber ries
pears	quin' ces	rasp' ber ries	blue' ber ries

Did the door creak when you closed it?

Saturday is the last day of the week.

The wind blew the dust into the room.

Yes, the hero won a medal.

"John, which do you like the better, cherries or bananas?"

"I like them both, Mr. Monroe, but I like peaches best of all."

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK

du' ty	gait	con' tra ry	stunned
friend' ship	to-mor' row	re spect' ful	stooped
lies	Christ' mas	war' rant	pressed
fear' ful	stile	guard' ed	pay' ment
waist	ei' ther	wolves	grist
far' thest	greed' i ness	woe	en large'
speak	fields	for' eign er	con tract'
knead	fas' tened	lone' ly	ex pand'
thee	med' dle	bruise	pinched

Do the duty which lies nearest thee.

One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow.

Never meddle in another's affairs.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

I'll <i>for</i> I shall <i>or</i> I will.	i. e. <i>for</i> the same as.
ne'er <i>for</i> never.	prox. <i>for</i> proximo, <i>meaning</i>
viz. <i>for</i> namely.	the next month.
inst. <i>for</i> instant, <i>meaning</i> the	ult. <i>for</i> ultimo, <i>meaning</i> the
same month.	last month.

Phonic Drill (sound of **e** before **r**, as in **serve**):

fěrn	clěrk	věрге	earn
hěrb	věrise	něrvе	earth

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK

dis tinct' ly	in quire'	re mained'	pane
bogs	jus' tice	thought' less	fes' tal
grunt' ed	anx' ious	ser' vants	wreathes

eas' i ly	leath' er	se crete'	twines
self' ish	a gree'	rogue	twists
starved	cer' tain	clev' er	road' ster
strength	pres' ent	beg' gars	cur' rents
weak' ness	guests	fore noon'	tied
young' ster	tale	stare	style

Everywhere we went we easily found our way.

Are you anxious about your lessons?

The brave soldier remained at his post of duty.

He told a tale of woe.

Wide-mouthed the children stare.

Who broke this pane of glass?

While on the road she tied the ruff about her neck.

The currents in the water showed that the tide was swift.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK

weight	voy' a gers	weak' ly	sew' ing
peel	mus' tard	yew	a piece'
knot	sau' cer	van' i ty	sur prised'
A mer' i ca	fau' cet	voiced	pul' let
ped' al	young' est	stanch	spruce
flue	bur' nish	sau' ci ness	wry
taught	whipped	fes toon'	re fused'
built	half	Eas' ter	sweat' y
plough	un writ' ten	em' pire	drear' y

How many pounds do you weigh?

I do not know my weight.

The peel of this orange is very thick.

Tie the knot hard.

Did William put his foot on the pedal of the piano?
Clean the flue in the chimney so the smoke can get out.

ABBREVIATIONS

B. C., before the time of Christ.	Rev., Reverend.
A. D., after the time of Christ.	Hon., Honorable.
C. O. D., collect on delivery.	Gen., General.
M. D., Doctor of Medicine.	Col., Colonel.
D. D. S., Doctor of Dental Surgery.	Capt., Captain.

Phonic Drill (sound of **i** before **r**, the same as of **e** in *serve*):

shīrt	bīrd	skīrt	dīrt
flīrt	bīrth	chīrp	mīrth

TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK

war' ring	ar rived'	i de' as	throat	
smote	trav' el ers	nur' ser y	vir' gin	
ac count'	de serve'	drow' sy	cheer' y	
thor' ough	hon' est	joined	chub' by	
swung	noise' less	ti' di ness	tough' ness	
prop' er	badge	mean' ing	begged	
toward	re plied'	re veal'	grief	
wasp' ish	breathe	mes' sage	hud' dled	
whis' tle	con sent' ed	a while'	mur' mured	
tale	meat	stair	pane	road
tail	meet	stare	pain	rode

The bootblack was shining the shoes.
Who owns this herd of cattle by the fir tree?
Who wrote the song "America"?

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK

locks	hauled	rain' bow	trod' den
ca nal'	drift' ing	thrift' i ness	trust' i ness
tow	ebb	swamp' y	jour' nied
mules	a ground'	propped	ex pect' ed
barge	helm	toil' some	treas' ures
scow	hulk	dis' tant	trav' el ing

Phonic Drill (combinations of vowels having the sound of long o):

loaf	boat	coat	hoarse
road	coax	joke	pour

A LESSON IN MAKING PLURALS

la' dy	la' dies	ci' ty	ci' ties
ba' by	ba' bies	flur' ry	flur' ries
cry	cries	gra' vy	gra' vies
sto' ry	sto' ries	re ply'	re plies'
glo' ry	glo' ries	sup ply'	sup plies'

With what letter does each word in the first and the third columns end?

What is done to each word to make it mean more than one?

mer' ry	mer' ri ly	co' sy	co' si ly
wea' ry	wea' ri ly	wa' ry	wa' ri ly
eas' y	eas' i ly	heav' y	heav' i er
hap' py	hap' pi ness	jol' ly	jol' li est

What change do you notice in these words?

Henry Ward Beecher has said, "There is no such thing as a white lie. A lie is as black as a coal pit and twice as foul."

Remember this good advice: "Success does not consist in never making blunders, but in never making the same one twice."—*Shaw*.

TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK

teach' a ble	in' dex	point' ed	an' kles
cleaned	head' ing	helped	spry
calm	ti' tle	vi' o lets	oc' cu py
in tense'	ped' dle	beau' ti ful	de ni' al
dis gust'	rote	per fumed'	com' fort er
vol' ume	re' al	stained	chase
chap' ters	man' gle	cir' cle	for' mer
pa' ges	dis turb'	voi' ces	lat' ter
con' tents	bind' ing	mis' er a ble	dis grace'

Did John peddle the potatoes from house to house?

The class can sing the song by rote, but not by note.

The red corn is in the bin.

Have you read the fairy tales?

The fish line was on the reel.

How many chapters are in this volume?

Every text-book of history should have an index.

The fairy said, "The maiden who dipped her hands in the running water, has not the most beautiful hands. Nor has the one who perfumed hers with violets. Nor has the one who stained her finger tips with strawberry juice the most beautiful hands." Then she pointed to the poor girl who had helped her and said, "This is the one who has helped the poor. She has the most beautiful hands."

TWENTY-SEVENTH WEEK

here	way	sew	in' di go
tal' ents	peal	whole	sor' rel
ten' der	scold' ing	com mand' er	dam' ask
pit' ied	plump	chim' ney	am' ber
chat' ter	un eas' y	sleigh	scar' let
pea' cock	rest' less	rein' deer	lav' en der
taw' ny	yel' low	sil' ver y	gray
az' ure	crim' son	rus' set	mauve
bronze	gold' en	pink	gar' net

No talking is allowed here.

Who would not fear the thunder's peal?

The traveler should have been on his way much earlier.

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

Have you heard the story of Blue Beard?

Every girl should learn how to sew.

The painter works eight hours each day for the whole week.

Phonic Drill (sound of long o in words ending in ow):

ar' row	mead' ow	spar' row	wid' ow
tal' low	yel' low	hal' low	fur' row

TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK

hart	com' fort a ble	in' stant	anx' ious ly
is' let	tar' nish	wreaths	drop' ping
oar	twink' ling	porch	cir' cling
al' pha bet	pet' ti coat	weight' y	rag' ged
cra vat'	stub' born	tim' id	hol' ly hock

pas' tor	build' ing	clown	guard
raft' er	branch' es	hel' met	press
rap' id	re sign'	dawns	jour' nal
au' tumn	sword	ri' fles	news

On the seashore the air is salty.
 The hunter killed the hart in the forest.
 A little island is called an islet.
 This is a beautiful morn.
 Use the oar in the rowboat.

DEAR COUSIN,

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 31, 1905.

I have good news to tell you. I have done all my work in school very well. To-morrow I shall be promoted. Have you done well, too?

Your cousin,
 JAMES.

TWENTY-NINTH WEEK

beef	sure' ly	guess' es	o bli' ges
swol' len	cer' tain ly	cheer' ful ness	point' er
there	bul' let	cloth' ing	rhyme
wher ev' er	wis' er	less' en	sug' ar
len' til	rhu' barb	cu' cum ber	squash
rad' ish	cab' bage	as par' a gus	pump' kin
pars' nip	let' tuce	cran' ber ry	to ma' to
car' rot	cel' er y	caul' i flow er	pep' pers
pie' plant	tur' nips	pease	spin' ach

Phonic Drill (sound of **o** in **move**, the same as of **u** in **rude**):

prove	grew	croup	wound
lose	drew	shrewd	through

THIRTIETH WEEK

preach' er	coop' er	sheaves	faith' ful
paint' er	den' tist	o' ver coat	la' zi ly
mil' ler	mil' li ner	tin' kle	bri' dle
drug' gist	ma' son	low' ing	scis' sors
hat' ter	la' bor er	swift' ly	gal' lop
print' er	roof' er	el' e gant	shep' herd
gro' cer	plumb' er	mar' ried	mys' ter y
butch' er	lock' smith	shil' ling	quench
cob' bler	tan' ner	hal' ter	cal' dron

DEAR HARRY,

TERRE HAUTE, *Feb. 1, 1905.*

My father has given me a new pair of skates. I fasten them to my shoes with a key. When you come to see me, you can try them.

Your cousin,

JACK.

REVIEW

stud' ied	freeze	dif' fer ent	wher ev' er
sol' diers	bril' liant	nei' ther	o bli' ging ly
an' swer	e' qual	beau' ti ful	rhu' barb
ques' tion	mis' chief	shoul' der	let' tuce
sur prise'	fierce	hoarse	con sent' ed
laugh' ing	jour' ney	trav' el ers	cel' er y
lil' ies	thought	cur' rants	to ma' to
la' zi ness	ser' vants	man' tel	hap' pi ness
prac' tice	cur' rents	dain' ti est	as par' a gus
de ceived'	weight	rapped	pep' pers
of' fered	ped' al	vein	spin' ach

for ev' er	taught	af fec' tion	per fumed'
ber' ries	whis' tle	ceil' ing	busi' ness
at tacked'	noise' less	sat' is fied	be lieve'
at tached'	de serve'	thirst' y	re ceive'
bar' gain	breathe	de li' cious	Wednes' day
spe' cial	la' dies	in' di go	a rith' me tic
de vour'	glo' ries	coun' tries	ge ra' ni ums
pris' on	sup plies'	cer' tain ly	Feb' ru a ry
se' cret	ci' ties	al' pha bet	Jan' u a ry
cour' age	mer' ri ly	an' i mal	neigh' bors
ad vice'	wa' ri ly	au' tumn	quar' reled
med' al	jol' li est	anx' ious	con duct' or
cher' ries	cu' ri ous	drop' ping	what so ev' er
a' pri cot	peo' ple	heir	cheer' ful ness
ba na' nas	health	sur vive'	com pan' ions
for' eign	peace	thigh	mis spelled'
e nough'	pie' ces	thumb	fore' head

FOURTH YEAR

FIRST WEEK

sar' dines	clum' sy	warp	sense' less
spi' der	grid' i ron	roasts	for' tune
sieve	por' ridge	crul' lers	tread' mill
scut' tle	cay enne'	bis' cuit	val' ue
ves' sels	chest' nuts	will' ful	shrewd' ness
ther' mal	stir' ring	youth	mor' tal
ter' ri ble	sen' si ble	suc cess'	mis for' tune
parched	re' gent	pu' ny	re solved'
plague	fiends	woof	striped

Robert Bruce learned a lesson watching the spider build its web.

Peter's willful temper made him much trouble.

"You are all welcome," said the host.

Swift steam vessels cross the ocean in less than six days.

He was a sensible lad, for he would not do wrong.

The cat's shrewdness was shown when she would not pull the monkey's chestnuts from the fire.

Phonic Drill (sound of **o** in **done**, the same as of short **u**) :

does	month	dove	shove
son	love	wont	doth

SECOND WEEK

va' por	pet' als	hun' dred	har' vest
mi' ca	sil' ver	lau' rel	lime' stone

zinc	cop' per	dah' lia	mar' ble
gold	gran' ite	pop' py	ver be' na
lead	quartz	fuch' sia	gen' tian
es tate'	stand' ard	cab' in	gloss' y
prop' er ty	a' gent	wa' ges	bind' er
slides	sur prise'	pierced	heed' less
path' way	writ' ten	baked	sud' den ly
horse	man' tel	rough	veil
hoarse	man' tle	ruff	vale
cur' rants	prey	tide	rapped
cur' rents	pray	tied	wrapped

The driver shouted to the horse in a hoarse voice.

Currants are a kind of fruit.

The clock stands on the mantel.

The mantle was worn by the handsome lady.

When we talk to God we pray.

The eagle is a bird of prey.

With rough hands he tied the ruff about her neck.

When the tide comes in, you can see the currents in the water.

The low land between mountains is called a vale or valley.

Wrapped in his cloak the doctor rapped on the door.

THIRD WEEK

tire' some	sobbed	no' tion	bil' low y
tal' low	res' cues	i de' al	en' trance
tri' al	squab' ble	pal' ing	laun' dress
but' ter cup	quaint	crev' ice	fur' nace
adze	plumb	hoe	gim' let
au' ger	awl	com' pass	trow' el

reap' er	screw'-driv er	bev' el	riv' et
gauge	chis' el	har' row	shov' el
scythes	wrench' es	mal' let	hatch' et

Tallow candles were once in general use for lighting.

The very old church has a quaint appearance.

The crevices in the window frames were stuffed with cotton.

Let us sail over the billowy sea.

Phonic Drill (sound of **u** before **r** as in **urge**. Be careful to sound the **r**):

bûrn	cûrl	fûrl	bûrr
hûrt	cûrse	pûrr	chûrl

FOURTH WEEK

glimpse	un' cle	niece	son'-in-law
cau' tion	aunt	in' fant	grand' moth er
tithe	cous' in	daugh' ter	step' moth er
cit' ron	neph' ew	hus' band	half'-sis ter
hearth	thrift' y	greet	o pin' ion
shelves	toil' some	sleek	peace' ful
set' tle	mem' o rize	trough	glare
tongs	la' bor er	stal' wart	deaf' en
re un' ion	scooped	wooded	ac com' pa nied
rains	reigns	straight	vane
reins	strait	vain	vein

Supply the right word in these sentences:

His labor was all in —.

The weather — tells which way the wind blows.

“When I wish to go out,” said Harry, “it always —.”

The ship sailed through a narrow — on a — course.

When the king dies, who — then?

When you drive a horse, hold the — tightly in your hands.

He cut a — in his arm and lost much blood.

FIFTH WEEK

or' phan	re quest'	an' swered	ap pear' ance
blouse	lan' guage	a gree' ment	af fec' tion ate
through	sev' er al	ap par' ent	ac cept' ance
knelt	pris' on er	al low' ance	ship' wrecked
scraped	her' ring	anx' ious ly	whisk' broom
owl	blue' jay	par' tridge	peer' less
os' trich	snipe	gold' finch	thrush
crow	o' ri ole	chick' a dee	black' bird
ea' gle	ca na' ry	nut' hatch	phoe' be

The shipwrecked passengers were cast on an island.

The partridge is a beautiful bird.

The stubborn child had many a warning, but he heeded none.

Who can work this puzzle?

In other lands workmen wear blouses instead of coats.

Several prisoners made a search for the missing shovel.

The boy earned money by polishing shoes.

Did you request to go home early?

An orphan is a child who has lost both parents.

The hunter scraped the mud from his boots.

Phonic Drill (sound of **u** in **full**, the same as of **oo** in **foot**):

bull	bush	bush' el	pul' pit
cush' ion	push	butch' er	pul' ley

SIXTH WEEK

com pare'	ap' pe tite	moun' tain	com par' i son
burst	tough' ness	val' ley	com po si' tion
con' stant	slip' pers	mir' ror	ad van' tage
ar ri' val	wrought	fur' nace	choc' o late
rai' sins	um brel' la	bowl	al pha bet' ic al
res' cu er	rab' bit	strain' er	au tum' nal
an' gry	o' cean	mo las' ses	ar range' ment
ar range'	is' land	to bac' co	ac quire' ment
at tempt'	gulf	waxed	ap point' ment

It will be to your advantage to learn your lessons well.

Who has an appetite for chocolate and raisins?

The water pipe burst and the cellar was filled with water.

He made a comparison of the two letters and found that the handwriting was the same in both.

SEVENTH WEEK

hedge	joust	spoiled	ac ci dent' al
road' side	knights	hin' der	gen' er al ly
em' per or	jag' ged	ha' tred	an noy' ance
has' tened	big' gest	mar' ket	ge og' ra phy
her' alds	grav' el	fun' nel	ap pli ca' tion
emp' ties	fore' most	rye	buck' wheat
al' co hol	dart' ed	bur' ly	pres' ent ly
doubt	height	stretched	at ten' tion
sig' nal	mere' ly	hoar' y	im mense'

Do sparrows generally build their nests in hedges by the roadside?

George likes history better than he does geography.

Write the following sentences from dictation:

Keep to the right course.
 Fine clothes cost more than coarse ones.
 She was sealing the letter with wax.
 Flies can walk on the ceiling.
 Before you speak your piece, make a bow.
 Sit on the bough of that tree.
 Do not break the slate.
 Put on the brake and stop the car.

Phonic Drill (sound of u after r as in **rude**):

rule	true	fruit	rue
brute	prude	cruise	cru' el

EIGHTH WEEK

tro' phy	scorn' ful	cor rect' ly	South A mer' i can
ca' ble	Af' ri ca	be haved'	Bud' dhist
Arc' tic	Pa cif' ic	ex' er cise	hand' i work
A' sia	In' di an	be comes'	Pres' i dent
Rus' sia	Al giers'	cease' less	length' ened
hab' it	mus' cles	di rect' ly	Aus tral' ia
Jes' u it	Eu' rope	At lan' tic	Ant arc' tic
thread	sev' er al	Mo roc' co	quo ta' tions
praised	voy' a ges	be stow' al	alms' house

Copy these quotations, then write them from dictation:

Habit is a cable; we weave a thread of it each day, and it becomes so strong we cannot break it.—*Horace Mann.*

President Garfield said, "There are some things I am afraid of. I am afraid to do a mean thing."

The short way to do many things is to do only one thing at a time.—*Sir Richard Cecil.*

NINTH WEEK

sav' a ges	fresh' et	lec' ture	a maze' ment
ar rived'	ti' dal	mer' chant	beau' te ous
ad dressed'	fer' til ize	care' ful ly	con' science
bal' ance	cul' ti vate	mad' am	fol' low ing
chuc' kled	cruise	pur' est	con tent' ment
con sists'	close' ly	pre' cious	sig' na ture
cour' te sy	fu' ture	cer' tain ly	smil' ing ly
source	loam	re paired'	cu' ri ous ly
cas cade'	cor' nice	talk' a tive	clev' er ness

The savages were filled with amazement when they saw the ships in which the white men had arrived.

Listen to the voice of conscience, and you will do right.

John chuckled with glee when he found the present in his stocking.

When the king has bestowed some favor on a courtier, all the company rejoices.

Phonic Drill (sound of oi in oil, and of oy in boy):

boil	joint	loy' al	an noy'
spoil	noise	joy' ous	em ploy'

TENTH WEEK

trou' sers	im ag' ine	tur' tle	sus pend' ers
gir' dle	hoist	lob' ster	moc' ca sins
tor' toise	steer' age	hal' i but	hand' ker chief
nox' ious	freight' er	por' poise	con ver sa' tion
chas' ten	bulk	hor' net	cheer' i ness
pack' age	brawl	buf' fa lo	coop' er age
ex press'	bee' tle	ti' ger	but' ter fly

le' ver	hy e' na	li' on	cat' er pil lar
der' rick	ze' bra	gi raffe'	mos qui' to

Write words ending in **ove**.

Write words ending in **less**.

Richard wore a new pair of suspenders on his trousers. His sister wore a girdle around her waist and moccasins on her feet. A handkerchief was in her hand.

In his conversation the doctor said, "None but the brave deserve the fair."

ELEVENTH WEEK

a dieu'	dis ap pear'	fair' ies	con' stant ly
ac' tu al ly	dwel' lings	fro' zen	hur' ry ing
bas' ket ful	de stroyed'	guide	pil' grim age
blurred	dar' ing	har' ness	or' na ment
coun' ter feit	de cide'	wor' ship	glo' ri ous
would' n't	wor' thy	to' ken	bright' est
could' n't	en' e my	heav' en	price' less
cur' tain	ef' forts	lest	ob lique'
com plete'	emp' ty	fa tigue'	an tique'

Hours are golden links, God's token,
 Reaching heaven; but one by one
 Take them lest the chain be broken,
 Ere thy pilgrimage be done.

Write words ending in **ous**; *in* **ful**; *in* **ness**; *in* **ies**; *in* **est**; *in* **ion**.

Phonic Drill (hard sound of **c** as in **cat**):

each	camp	eo' zy	eloud
cause	elasp	eart	eur' tain

TWELFTH WEEK

acquire'	bury' gla ry	crook' er y	light' house
char' ac ter	halves	con' quer	ed u ca' tion
read' i ly	in' jure	car' pet ed	an noun' ces
ob tain'	inch' es	e vents'	con trac' tion
dif' fi cult	i' cy	ca noes'	pleas' ant ly
gal' loped	wrung	ti' dings	con sist' en cy
buoy	cool' ly	cough' ing	com plete' ly
bur' dened	grim' ly	dumb	Chris' to pher
fa' mous	clapped	civ' il ly	dai' ly

It is difficult for some people to acquire an education.

Don't is a contraction for do not, but never for does not.

A LESSON IN PLURALS

dai' sy	dai' sies	thief	thieves
calf	calves	wharf	wharves
fair' y	fair' ies	fer' ry	fer' ries
loaf	loaves	grief	griefs

THIRTEENTH WEEK

cope	knot' ty	dis' tanced	for giv' ing
batch	in vit' ed	Ar' a bic	sys' tem ize
an' vil	dead' ly	trou' ble	dis po si' tion
hoofs	coun' cil	be stowed'	coun' te nance
at' tic	por' trait	cap' tives	as sem' bled
fright	ac' tion	charm' ing	dis turb' ance
loy' al	dou' ble	cop' pered	clum' si ness
nom' ad	an' gri ly	con' quer or	de ter' mined
ar' bor	whis' tle	de stroyed'	bat' tle ment

The Indians assembled in council and determined to burn the captives.

A charming disposition is often shown by a bright, merry countenance.

Such a disturbance always destroyed the peace of the household.

Gold, silver, and copper are found in mines.

"Friday," said Robinson Crusoe, "help me clean this gun."

Thirty days hath September,

April, June, and November.

All the rest have thirty-one

Except February, which has twenty-eight alone.

In leap year February has twenty-nine days.

Leap year comes once in four years.

Phonic Drill (soft sound of **c** as in **city**):

çi' der	çyl' in der	çiv' il	çen' sus
çin' der	çel' lar	çym' bal	braçe

FOURTEENTH WEEK

bom bard'	wretch' ed	lug' gage	de ceiv' er
en gage'	por' ter	snatched	noi' some
slouched	treat' ment	blus' ter	ex am' in er
pier	fur' ri er	de part' ment	tel' e phone
cube	be lieve'	ex am' ple	crack' ers
al though'	em' ber	be cause'	cym' bal
de light' ful	en' gine	blis' ter	con tain'
de scribe'	en gi neer'	beg' gar	na' ture
dis tress'	ea' ger	earned	fash' ion

Write words ending in or.

Write words in ough.

Write the following sentences from dictation:

The horse has a glossy mane.

The father is the main support of that family.

Augusta is the capital of the state of Maine.

The merchant kept his wares on the store shelves.

He wears old clothes.

There go the boys on the picnic.

They take their lunch with them.

Will you hear this new piece of music?

Here all are well behaved.

FIFTEENTH WEEK

prod' uct	ad di' tion	re main' der	mul' ti pli er
eighths	quar' ters	min' u end	mul ti pli ca' tion
frac' tion	di vi' sion	dif' fer ence	sub trac' tion
di vi' sor	com' mon	six' teenths	mul ti pli cand'
ob' ject	quo' tient	twen' ti eths	sub' tra hend
qual' i ty	div' i dend	gram' mar	im per' a tive
sub' ject	sen' tence	pro mo' ted	in ter rog' a tive
ac' tive	pro' noun	pos ses' sive	de clar' a tive
pas' sive	hol' i day	pred' i cate	punc tu a' tion

DEAR ADA:

BOSTON, *Feb. 27, 1905.*

Mary and I are going to New York for a visit. We are going to spend a week with cousin Ruth. Our train leaves the station at twelve o'clock on Saturday next.

I should like you to call on us before we go.

Your friend,
SADIE.

The United States were freed from England during the reign of George III.

The storks often build their nests on chimneys.

Phonic Drill (hard sound of **g** as in **go**):

gūt' ter	grave	gal' lop	gam' bol
guil' ty	glance	globe	gri mace'

SIXTEENTH WEEK

sen' si tive	in jus' tice	har' vest	treach' er ous
tri' umph	pit' i ful	her' o ine	dough' nuts
ad' mi ral	col' lar	mas' ter y	Span' iards
Ma nil' a	pun' ish	de fi' ance	ri dic' u lous
an' ec dote	dou' bly	pen' nies	dif' fer ent ly
cen' sus	dar' ling	jeer' ing	con fu' sion
u' su al	bis' cuit	no' bod y	drear' i ness
cru' el ty	car' tridge	har' ness	veg' e ta ble
heav' i ly	calmed	har' bor	in dig' nant

Admiral Dewey received great honors after his triumph over the Spaniards in the harbor of Manila.

The Indians are said to be treacherous, for they pretend to be friends when they are really enemies.

Write words ending in ar or er.

SEVENTEENTH WEEK

fla' vor	an' gri ly	at tempts'	cel e bra' tion
cap' i tal	del' i cate	ex em' plar	earth' ward
brains	edg' ing	Al' ba ny	dec o ra' tion
cite	rus' tled	com plaint'	dis ap pear' ance
borne	a shamed'	bond' age	de liv' er ance
debts	yelp' ing	di vine' ly	con' science
cor' dial	ex' o dus	ex' cel lent	en joy' ment
croup	Hud' son	ac' ci dent	im prove' ment
ci' der	ex pense'	dom' i noes	po lice' man

Albany is the capital of New York State, and is on the Hudson River.

The people assembled and made a complaint about their high taxes.

Clumsy fingers should not handle delicate lace.

The cider had an excellent flavor, sweet and pleasing to the taste.

The expense of the celebration was borne by the people.

Phonic Drill (soft sound of **g** as in **gem**):

sage	gin' ger	rage	gen' tian
germ	barge	page	gel' a tin

EIGHTEENTH WEEK

trail	au' burn	in ten' tion	stub' born ly
de fine'	there' for	nine' ti eth	con fec' tion er
wal' rus	knock' er	ex pect' ant	fa' vor a ble
swine	rou' tine	foun' tain	en ter tain' ment
priest	fault' less	ex pen' sive	en tranc' ing
sor' did	pars' ley	freight' ed	fash' ion a ble
al' ter	for' ti eth	frac' tion al	en gage' ment
be nign'	var' nish	ea' ger ness	com' pli cate
site	sur mise'	ear' nest ly	ex pe' ri ence

It is the heart and not the brain

That to the highest doth attain.

I slept, and dreamed that life was Beauty.

I woke, and found that life was Duty.

NINETEENTH WEEK

stroked	Bos' ton	o be' di ent	New Or' le ans
treats	Den' ver	whisk' ers	pros' per ous

screened	Chi ca' go	es pe' cial ly	prob a bil' i ty
groom	launched	oc' cu pied	pos si bil' i ty
of' fi cer	gen' er al	Bal' ti more	In di an ap' o lis
au' dit	ex' er cise	oc ca' sions	mag ni' fi cent
strained	nerv' ous	Cleve' land	Phil a del' phi a
sa' ber	maj' es ty	dec' o ra ted	Wash' ing ton
spir' its	daub' ing	de sir' a ble	San Fran cis' co

On many occasions his Majesty the King visited the offices and occupied the apartments.

The battleship decorated with flags was launched from the navy yard. The sight as she glided into the water was truly magnificent.

Have you heard of King Midas of old, who was prosperous and had great wealth?

Phonic Drill (sound of **s** like **z**, as in **has**):

cleanse	eaş' y	pleaş' ant	tries
blouse	mi' şer	rişe	sur prise'

TWENTIETH WEEK

mal' ice	mul' ti tude	de fied'	mon' arch
mor' sel	may' or	en deav' or	fa' mous
re cruit'	or' dered	di vin' est	emp' tied
la' va	lath' ing	pas' time	pa tri ot' ic
mix' ture	gos' sips	de spair'	yearn' ing
de ni' al	in' su lar	mall	in' ti mate
re li' ance	up hol' ster	swin' ish	tom' a hawk
re li' a ble	up braid'	rid' dance	me ri' no
maim	lo co mo' tive	cos' mos	be queath'

She could not find a morsel of bread.

The mayor, as chief officer of the city, has a multitude of duties to perform.

The captain ordered the sailors to weigh anchor.

Show kindness to all and malice to none.

sell' er	cite	whol' ly	ways
cel' lar	there	won	wares
sight	their	one	wears
site	ho' ly	weighs	

Write the following sentences from dictation :

The seller of wine kept his wares in the cellar.

Sometimes one's sight is improved by glasses.

Let us build the school on a better site.

Cite the names of all who support this plan.

There go the ships with their sails all set.

Every holiday was once a holy day.

He who gave his time wholly to his work won the prize.

Do you always walk in wisdom's ways?

The workman who weighs the iron, wears a leather apron.

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK

shields	re ceipt'	mot' toes	dis cour' te sy
gauz' y	bi' cy cle	cal' en dar	tor' ment
gist	crick' et	isth' mus	ex am i na' tion
squeeze	ech' oes	cal' um ny	de form' i ty
curse	come' ly	dor' mant	ho ri' zon
jur' ist	vi' o lent	mil' lions	ma chin' er y
cause	debt' or	our selves'	syc' a more
jest' er	mas' tiff	fes' ti val	straight' way
al' tar	con trol'	wrap' per	ad mis' sion

"No," said Mr. Jones, "I do not remember the date of the landing of the Pilgrims."

"Dr. Lee, will you give me fresh medicine?" inquired the patient.

The teacher announced, "Whoever obtains one hundred per cent in spelling will receive a reward."

Phonic Drill (sound of **th** as in **thick**):

thin	thirst	thrift	thumb
thing	three	thank	third

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK

er' rand	verd' ure	main tain'	mon' u ment
rel' ic	court' ier	rev' er ent	de liv' er y
er' mine	leop' ard	wi' den ing	com mod' i ties
err' ing	slen' der	knight' ly	talk' a tive
ver' dict	cy' clone	wheth' er	neg' li gence
par' son	pref' ace	sen' ti nel	pro vin' cial
tra' i tor	heath' er	strict' ly	night' in gale
rea' son	cham' ois	pick' er el	sur ren' der
lay' er	pope	vi' tal	hur' ri cane

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand no worthy action done."

Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.—*Bible*.

Write these sentences from dictation:

He has seen the new house.

The setting sun makes a beautiful scene.

The old cat died on Wednesday.

The cloth was dyed black.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK

lath' er	where as'	reg' i ment	punc tu al' i ty
mo' tion	pi' rates	far' thing	waist' coat
ar rest'	ab' sence	um brel' la	child' ish ness
serv' ile	read' i ly	haugh' ty	re cep' tion
sal' ad	ex pense'	beef' steak	at tend' ance
ver' bal	bale	bar' racks	min' is ters
quire	coin' age	pre serves'	ad van' tage
cler' gy	buc' kles	oc ca' sion al	al low' ance
vi o lin'	ca' ter er	u' ni form	for mal' i ty

Copy these words:

ship	shipped	cram	crammed
slip	slipped	drop	drop' ping
rap	rapped	pop	popped
re mit'	re mit' ted	rub	rubbed
stir	stirred	tug	tugged

With what kind of letter does each word in the first and third columns end?

How many times is it written in the form that shows past time?

Phonic Drill (sound of ch as in child):

chair	chick' en	chil' dren	charm
chi' na	chat' ter	chase	chap

TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK

hunt' ed	wea' ried	wreath' ing	mag nif' i cence
grieve	rac coon'	pres' sure	de sir' a ble
caus' tic	twelfth	for' tu nate	dis a gree' a ble

rear	dis tinct'	cau' tious	mar' vel ous
griz' zly	dens' est	en ter tain'	in for ma' tion
snare	sur' face	ro mance'	dis ap point'
Rome	Ber lin'	Lon' don	St. Pe' ters burg
Par' is	Dub' lin	Brus' sels	Stock' holm
Berne	Ma drid'	Vi en' na	Con stan ti no' ple

Do not disappoint me, but keep your promise.

She was very disagreeable to her friends and did not entertain them well.

You are fortunate if you are able to explain this example.

In olden days the winner in the games received a laurel wreath.

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK

ex pire'	fi del' i ty	screech' ing	un com' fort a ble
fi' nite	crys' tal	mirth' ful	dis cov' er y
ti' dy	vin' e gar	where' fore	in dig na' tion
bel' fry	grid' dle	skir' mish	thought' ful
di' al	per spire'	can' ni bals	like' li hood
mi' nor	stee' ple	con fessed'	wheel' bar row
chimes	grate' ful	mar' gin al	mer' ri ment
spire	salm' on	hap' pi est	nev er the less'
fir' kin	jas' mine	thou' sand	o be' di ence

He wearied his thoughtful hearers by his long speeches. They were always grateful when he finished, but they showed their fidelity by remaining to the end.

The date of the discovery of America is October 12, 1492.

He has broken the crystal of his watch.

"John," said the teacher, "cannibals are human beings that eat human flesh."

Phonic Drill (sound of soft **c** and **h** as in **chaise**):

çhute	çhi' gnon	çha grin'	çha rade'
çham' ois	çhap' er on	çhal' lis	çham pagne'

TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK

can' yon	mon' i tor	en grav' ing	Thanks' giv ing
calves	e ras' er	re port' er	his to' ri an
nap' kin	o mit' ted	pre serv' er	whole' some
depth	feast' ed	south' ern	phy si' cian
tint' ed	trav' eled	prec' i pice	ap' pli cants
sleighs	pic' ture	ac' ci dent	seam' stress
nov' el ty	pup' pies	ap prov' al	live' li hood
lounge	ter' ri er	an noyed'	cu ri os' i ty
re lief'	serv' ice	el' e phant	ap point' ed

Since 1863 the President has always appointed a Thanksgiving Day in November.

No attention was paid to the signal, so an accident occurred.

Seek the approval of your conscience.

The flies and the mosquitoes annoyed the audience.

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,

Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,

Here once the embattled farmers stood,

And fired the shot heard round the world.

—From Emerson's *Concord Hymn*.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WEEK

sa gac' i ty	hes' i tate	ro' guish ly	oc cu pa' tion
pur suit'	tap i o' ca	sur' geon	in' ter est ed

pres' ence	por' ce lain	ci' pher	freight
ed' i tor	va nil' la	tel' e graph	men ag' er ie
cam' phor	sul' phur	sphere	thor' ough
jui' ci ness	sieve	frig' id	hym' nal
wool' ens	ig' no rant	roared	sol' emn
sad' dler	ges' ture	sought	heav' en ly
pleas' ure	tri' cy cle	dig' it	an' gels

Some dogs, like the collie, are noted for their sagacity in the face of danger; and in certain out-of-door occupations, like that of shepherd, there is need of such a dog.

A bicycle has two wheels, and a tricycle has three.

Sometimes we are not interested in our work because we are ignorant of its value.

Phonic Drill (long sound of **y** as in **style**):

rhyme	lye	scythe	cý' press
thyme	dye	tý' rant	hý' phen

TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK

bris' tles	ex act' ly	cho' rus	bu' reau
cher' ub	gen' er ous	ex treme'	grad' u al ly
liv' id	jeal' ous	piv' ot	vict' uals
em' er ald	hemmed	re tain'	im por' tant
a loft'	i' vo ry	girt	gel' a tin
whit' tle	light' ning	soar' ing	earth' en ware
de clare'	I tal' ian	crest	mim' ic
dis pute'	right' eous	crit' ic	fer' ule
ex claim'	gen' u ine	en' vel ope	oiled

The bristles from the hog's back are used in making brushes.
 Good advice is, "Be civil to all and thus show your good training."

An emerald is a precious stone of green color.

July 4, 1776, is an important date in our history.

The cape is at the extreme end of the island.

Wild animals are kept in a menagerie.

TWENTY-NINTH WEEK

hos' tile	qual' i ty	pre' vi ous	im me' di ate ly
gong	res' pite	trans' fer	in vis' i ble
lei' sure	li' bra ry	lov' a ble	in dus' tri ous
ruf' fle	mis' sile	sta' mens	love' li ness
frag' ile	ped' dler	re venge'	im' ple ments
ris' ing	shocked	rub' bish	in vi ta' tion
pal' ace	snug' ly	re li' gion	in hab' it ed
se cure'	in' jur y	sculp' tor	am' bu lance
popped	serv' ile	in vent' or	in scrip' tion

On the monument was cut an inscription to the memory of the hero.

James Watt is the inventor of the steam engine.

The stars are invisible by day, but they may be seen any clear night.

An old proverb says, "Who never works, he knows no leisure."

The minutemen were ready to respond immediately to the call to arms.

Phonic Drill (short sound of **y** as in **hymn**):

lyñch	lÿnx	sÿr' inge	ca' lÿx
mÿth	lÿr' ic	sÿs' tem	i' dÿl

THIRTIETH WEEK

ac quit'	bou quet'	judg' ment	wheel' wright
crave	pu' trid	stom' ach	gov' ern or
scourge	so ci' e ty	shriek' ing	op pres' sion
ag' ile	sur' feit	crea' ture	prin' ci pal
lat' tice	mar' gins	bach' e lor	sus pi' cious
pol' ka	di vorce'	poul' tice	val' u a ble
im bed'	poul' try	knuc' kles	quar' reled
in still'	sau' sage	cour' te sy	prob' a bly
i' ci cle	re spect's'	hos' pi tal	peace' a ble

A man should never be ashamed to own he was in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.—*Emerson*.

Write the following sentences from dictation:

The story of the truant was false.

His faults were many, but he tried to overcome them.

The horses ran over the plain between the rivers.

Every carpenter uses a plane.

The grass has a lovely green hue.

Did you see your cousin Hugh hew down the yew-tree?

Was the ewe with her lambs standing under the yew-tree?

Notice the apostrophe before the s in the following nouns in the singular number:

a boy's top

the man's hat

a negro's hoe

a child's toy

Mary's dress

a fly's legs

a neighbor's house

America's heroes

Notice the apostrophe after the s in the following nouns in the plural number :

the boys' club	dogs' houses
the ladies' gloves	birds' nests
the teachers' meeting	pupils' names

Notice that when the plural does not end in s, both the apostrophe and s are added :

the oxen's food	women's shoes
gentlemen's shirts	children's garments

RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITALS

1. Begin every proper name with a capital. Thus,
The name of Columbus is well known.

2. Begin with capitals words derived from proper names.
Thus,
The American ships sailed in British waters.

3. Begin with capitals titles of respect and honor. Thus,
My dear Friend; Professor Lloyd; His Excellency the Governor;
His Honor the Mayor.

4. Begin with capitals all names of God and of Jesus Christ. Thus,
Jehovah, Father, Creator, Son of God, Redeemer, Savior.

REVIEW

crev' ice	pierc' ing	char' ac ter	dis a gree' a ble
sieve	chis' el	crea' ture	de stroyed'
bis' cuit	cay enne'	mos qui' to	con ver sa' tion
niece	through	to bac' co	choc' o late

gim' let	In' di ans	ad dressed'	hand' ker chief
rogue	suc cess'	pre' cious	pas' sen ger
straight	sav' a ges	um brel' la	com po si' tion
reigns	blurred'	im ag' ine	con' science
mir' ror	trou' sers	be stowed'	coun' te nance
seized	heav' en	courte' sy	gen' er al ly
gi raffe'	car' riage	sen' si ble	ship' wrecked
tough	con' quer	stub' born	moc' ca sins
mal' ice	coun' cil	juic' i ness	com par' i son
blouse	at tempt'	glo' ri ous	as sem' bled
rai' sins	or' phan	cal' en dar	dis turb' ance
a dieu'	an' gri ly	dif' fi cult	dis po si' tion
fer' ries	whis' tle	re mit' ted	ap point' ed
sleighs	neph' ew	ac' tu al ly	de ter' mined
cool' ly	trou' ble	mo las' ses	ed u ca' tion
earned	jour' ney	en gi neer'	con trac' tion
o' cean	would' n't	ap' pe tite	an noun' ces
o' ri ole	fuch' sia	has' tened	ge og' ra phy
sau' cy	tor' toise	grid' i ron	com' pe tent
i de' as	ar rived'	lan' guage	cat' er pil lar
sobbed	un eas' y	daught' er	shrewd' ness
thieves	cap' i tal	al though'	quo ta' tions

FIFTH YEAR

FIRST WEEK

re view'	thiev' ing	res' tau rant	e lec' tric
psalm	E' gypt	im prop' er	sa loon'
seiz' ing	sen' tries	Mis sis sip' pi	term
twink' ling	sal' a ry	im pos' tor	thick' ly
par' ti cle	sought	tri' umphed	fi' ber
wrin' kle	ab' sent	tooth' ache	hu' man
re ech' o	cap' i tol	nec' es sa ry	fod' der
pur' chase	clasped	breath' less	cen' ter
pi az' za	tow' el	en roll' ment	butt
fis' sure	fam' ish	ker' nels	lad' en

In Egypt the people speak a language foreign to us.

There is not a particle of silver in it.

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" cried the boys, as they saw President Roosevelt appear.

There are three seasons in India: the hot, the rainy, and the cold.

SECOND WEEK

dis cov' er	weap' ons	lunch' eon	ser' vice a ble
knives	thumbed	thith' er	glad' some
de' cent	dis patch'	in' ci dent	change' a ble
cres' cent	alm' ond	fa' tal	kan ga roo'
hy' phen	min' ster	an' chor	fierce' ness
un veil'	chief' ly	bath' ing	mys te' ri ous
chap' el	sown	vine' yard	smol' dered

hos' tler	ear' li er	hing' ing	con' scious
mapped	cap' tain	tow' ered	tel' e phone

The police were unable to discover the cause of the mysterious death.

The wedding took place in the old towered minster.

Captain Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River.

THIRD WEEK

gay' ly	the' a ter	scep' tered	mack' in tosh
scout	can' cel	scratched	fledge' ling
liq' uid	sim' i lar	lodg' ment	ma chin' er y
a' cre	wedged	car' a van	with stand'
fidg' et	scru' ple	sculp' tured	de scend' ant
shriek	co' zi ly	bridg' ing	dis' ci pline
plague	fath' om	quiz' zi cal	dis cour' age
scrawl	both' er	scrip' ture	mil' li ner y
id' i ot	des sert'	head' ache	crest' fal len
phrase	cud' gel	dredg' ing	wag on ette'

The Americans did not suffer from the plague.

Did you meet your friend on the stairs at the theater?

Did she shriek when the curtain took fire?

My niece is learning millinery.

From Ireland, from Germany, from Sweden, from Italy, the immigrants come to this country.

Notice the use of the comma to separate phrases in a series.

Punctuate the following sentences:

In California in Alaska in Africa and in Australia gold has been found in large quantities.

His money was earned through honesty through fidelity through perseverance.

FOURTH WEEK

ses' sion	re prieve'	wrist' band	in glo' ri ous ly
choir	twit' ter	un screw'	cour' te ous
gla' cier	wran' gle	fur' ni ture	moun' tain ous
splice	ver' sion	man' sion	ne ces' si ty
hag' gle	sin' ew y	en' vel ope	re spon' si ble
Sa' tan	auc' tion	coun' ties	spec' ta cles
rout' ed	fric' tion	tel' e gram	knight' hood
frig' id	mea' sles	Eng' land	cap' i tal ize
as sure'	mis' sion	knuc' kles	shrewd' ness
ra' tion	chir' rup	ac' cu rate	con duct' or

When I paid for the piano, he gave me a receipt for the money.

Our journey across the isthmus brought us to the Pacific Ocean.

The furniture of the old mansion was sold at auction, and there was shrewd haggling among the bargainners.

FIFTH WEEK

ob tuse'	re cruits'	thresh' old	gov' ern ment
taut	heir' ess	in' va lid	re hears' al
tav' ern	cro quet'	di' a logue	in hab' it ants
a' gue	fur' nace	ap plied'	where' fore
a gha'st'	ken' nel	mar' riage	im ag' i na ry
scent	vis' i ble	an' guish	des' per ate
ac crue'	ed' i fice	dun' geon	ve loc' i pede
ex ude'	sa' vor y	proph' et	ware' house
slov' en	loose' ly	sur' name	hon' or a ble
ko' dak	bus' tles	pur' pose	rec i ta' tion

The government is honorable; it will certainly pay its recruits.

The sailors were tugging at the ropes, pulling them taut; for a fierce wind had come up, and the sky was dark with gathering clouds.

SIXTH WEEK

sin cere'	pro pose'	quan' ti ty	in dus' tri ous
gru' el	Dru' ids	for' ti fied	mus' tache
max' im	full' ness	par' a lyze	ig' no rant ly
re lief'	bul' lion	buc' kled	ca the' dral
re lieve'	pro ceed'	min' is try	im pa' tience
star' ry	e di' tion	bul' wark	com mence'
dodged	ful' some	di vid' ing	dif' fi cul ty
re buke'	char' i ty	al though'	des o la' tion
sur' ges	bull' ock	pa vil' ion	dis ap point'
ru' mor	li' bra ry	griev' ous	lieu ten' ant

I propose that we get a new edition of the book.

Your impatience disappoints me. Why do you not learn to control yourself?

Justice and Truth are Thy ways.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

When he was rich, when he was powerful, when he was honored, he felt that his highest point of happiness had been reached.

Note the use of the comma to separate clauses in a series.

Punctuate the following sentences:

When I was a child I spake as a child I understood as a child I thought as a child.

This man who is now mighty who is now powerful who is now supreme was once a common laborer.

SEVENTH WEEK

pre vail'	buz' zard	wound' ed	ac com' pan i ment
ew' er	muz' zle	in' ter est	al' li ga tor
pol' i cy	civ' i lize	op' po site	ac quaint' ance
ceased	grouped	hon' es ty	a' ny thing
boo' ty	po' et ry	pheas' ant	strength' ened
dye' ing	ca boose'	grin' ning	res' i dence
pet' rel	prai' ries	spoon' ful	er' rand - boy
rest' ive	em' bers	ve ran' da	sin cer' i ty
re duce'	mosque	whirl' ing	av' a lanche
pil' low	vul' ture	se lect' ed	cem' e ter y

Five examples in multiplication were given to complete the test in arithmetic.

The Rev. Dr. Blank reminded us of the maxim, "Honesty is the best policy."

The editor said to the errand-boy, "Paul, place these books upon the shelves under the picture."

EIGHTH WEEK

slop' ing	chest' nut	tar' di ness	tre men' dous
sick' le	a chieve'	in te' ri or	wa' ter fall
pre side'	bare' foot	trim' ming	whis' per ing
aw' ful	cus' tard	god' li ness	ma chin' ist
ac' tu al	an noyed'	com plain'	an' chor age
gyp' sy	sal' a ble	bow' sprit	quan' ti ties
syl' van	smoothed	clum' si ly	pas' tur age
load' ed	ty' phoid	joy' ous ly	twen' ti eth
stat' ue	sur prise'	a mus' ing	your selves'
gey' ser	par' al lel	scor' pi on	e lec' tion

They were greatly annoyed before their guest arrived. They had wished his coming to be a surprise, but a gossiping neighbor had whispered the news.

Do you wonder that we were astonished at the actual height of the chimney?

The Hon. John Madison will preside at the meeting.

John asked, "You read the books written by Americans?"

NINTH WEEK

fer' tile	cut' ler y	pyr' a mid	man' u script
flor' id	pro' file	tem' ples	feath' er y
cra' dle	char' i ot	con demn'	van' quished
yolk	sti' fling	dig' ni ty	mas' sa cre
sul' try	carv' ing	nib' bling	whirl' wind
hec' tic	pew' ter	blub' ber	pave' ment
spouse	in clude'	spa' cious	sculp' tures
lo' cust	car' goes	mu' sic al	bound' a ry
sew' er	fer' vent	tro' phies	con' fi dent
drowse	i' ci ness	ar' ti cles	found' ling

The gigantic pyramids of Egypt are one of the wonders of the world.

History tells us that when the Dutch came to Manhattan Island, they found the Indians there.

The ship brought a precious cargo of ancient sculptures and manuscripts for the new library here.

Come, now, and let us reason together.

It is electricity, after all, which will do all our work.

Labor, I exhort you, to improve every golden opportunity.

Note the use of the comma to separate from the rest of the sentence, a parenthetical word, phrase, or clause.

Construct and punctuate similiar sentences.

TENTH. WEEK

pearl' y	tres' pass	con fi dant'	make' - be lieve
code	vil' lain	pit' tance	flee' ci ness
ten' ant	wad' ded	cam paign'	mas quer ade'
yoke	ar' mies	nui' sance	short' - cake
rud' dy	a sy' lum	in' flu ence	piece' - work
scene	bea' ver	sur round'	fir' ma ment
sol' ace	va' grant	sub' stance	far - fetched'
so' lo	sta' tion	prin' ci ple	u' ni formed
nymph	in' te ger	mort' gage	so lem' ni ty
quilts	can' non	cra' zi ness	re mit' tance

“Wait!” said Mr. Wiseman to the wind. “Won’t you stop and turn my mill for me?”

“With pleasure,” replied the wind, “if you will build your mill out in the open field.”

Far away cannon were booming, and the officers watched the rocket signal-lights and read them by the code.

ELEVENTH WEEK

stir' rup	cre a' tor	a skance'	haunch' es
girths	bus' i er	skel' e ton	im' mi grate
haz' ard	poul' try	pit' i less	chal' lenge
tu' tor	sel' dom	proud' est	o ver whelm'
col lect'	slack' en	hor' ri ble	gen' er ous
toi' let	nos' trils	far' thing	stag' ger ing
leav' en	wres' tle	a mongst'	em' i grate
fi' er y	re spect'	ice' bergs	a part' ment
wheeze	mea' ger	nov' el ty	grum' bling
lus' ter	som' bre	stretched	thou' sands

Thousands of foreigners immigrate to this country.

The furniture of the apartment was selected with good taste.

The dogs helped the shepherd collect his sheep.

See how fiery the Northern Lights appear!

TWELFTH WEEK

wee' vil	flim' si er	post' script	cam' phor a ted
shied	del' uge	pen' nant	dis rob' ing
sneered	tin' gling	en ga' ging	trib' u ta ries
fel' on	win' try	pen' ance	re duc' tion
scorned	car' mine	spher' i cal	or' phan age
tal' on	de' mon	pa' tience	ma chin' ist
glu' ey	fal' tered	con found'	tes' ti mo ny
sub' tle	jan' i tor	in' sti tute	com pos' ite
loathed	con ceit'	har' bored	pen in' su la
shil' ling	i' vo ries	de sert' ed	cow' ard ice

It was George Washington who said, "Men will judge you by the company you keep."

In geography we learn that the Mississippi River has many tributaries.

"A skeleton," Mr. Peary said, "was found in an iceberg."

"Come," said Mrs. Jones, "there is a grate fire in the drawing-room."

Of all our possessions, character is the most important
Zeal, when restrained by reason, is unconquerable.

Note the use of the comma to separate from the rest of the sentence phrases and clauses out of their natural order.

Construct and punctuate similar sentences.

THIRTEENTH WEEK

gyp' sum	min' er als	sul' tri ness	oc cu pa' tion
pique	de tailed'	at tor' ney	phy si' cian
knot' ted	ab lu' tion	suf fi' cient	e quiv' a lent
phlox	tas' seled	sen' si tive	mem' o ries
wel' fare	key' stone	in vert' ing	me lo' di ous
pause	pa' tients	fer til' i ty	ar' gu ment
an' cient	prod' ucts	pub' li can	con ven' ient
ver' nal	ap praise'	re solv' ing	vol ca' noes
o' a sis	laugh' ter	con' quests	ver' te brate
an' nals	lo ca' tion	slaugh' ter	con' quered

It was convenient for me to travel across the desert with the caravan.

The history of Ancient Europe tells of many brilliant and magnificent conquests.

The squirrel and the tortoise, the ox and the camel, the seal and the whale, are vertebrate animals.

Henry W. Longfellow says, "Learn to labor and to wait."

FOURTEENTH WEEK

pes' ter	cat' a ract	reign' eth	stu pen' dous
re act'	splurge	con' flict	plas' tered
steppes	ga zette'	tor na' do	mourn' edst
skein	port' ly	hur' ried	glis' tened
i o' ta	fus' tian	co los' sal	con cert' ed
tus' sle	ba zaar'	qui' nine	an cho' vy
a cute'	sec' tion	gran' ule	sud' den ly
rev' el	pig' my	glob' ule	re cep' tive
la' bel	drib' let	mas' sive	be grudge'
dog' ged	can' vas	bless' est	el' e va tor

bag	bag' ging	bagged	bag' gage
swim	swim' ming		swim' mer
plan	plan' ning	planned	
rob	rob' bing	robbed	rob' ber y
oc cur'	oc cur' ring	oc curred'	oc cur' rence
re pel'	re pel' ling	re pelled'	re pel' lent

Notice that the final consonants in words in the first column are doubled in the other columns.

suf' fer	suf' fer ing	suf' fered
of' fer	of' fer ing	of' fered
con' quer	con' quer ing	con' quered
broad' en	broad' en ing	broad' ened

Notice that the words in the first column have the accent on the first syllable, and that the final consonant is not doubled in the other columns.

Try these words: hop, drag, fit, trot, pre fer', con trol', com pel', com mit', mer' it, red' den, de vel' op, e' qual, sum' mon.

FIFTEENTH WEEK

league	whis' ky	whim' per	be numb' ing
lief	tid' bit	whin' ny	fierce' ness
vogue	wher' ry	whee' dle	tan' ger ine
liege	brogue	graph' ic	tomb' stone
gnash	sin' ews	wield' ing	in debt' ed
pier	qualms	fiend' ish	de cep' tion
tierce	gnawed	brief' less	bar' ris ter
lien	gnarled	re trieve'	bomb' shell
plead	tru' ant	naugh' ty	piece' meal
kiln	fraught	ban' quet	whirl' pool

love	lov' ing	rise	ris' ing
move	mov' ing	be lieve'	be liev' ing
shove	shov' ing	re ceive'	re ceiv' ing

Notice that the final silent e is dropped before another syllable beginning with a vowel.

mere	mere' ly	love	love' ly
pale	pale' ness	lone	lone' some
blue	blue' ness	def' i nite	def' i nite ly

Notice that the final silent e is retained before another syllable beginning with a consonant.

Try these words, adding ing: hate, come, write, dine, close.

Try these words, adding ly, ment, or some: like, lone, entire, com mence', ar range', de range', se rene', tire.

Mr. Simpson, my neighbor, is a wealthy man.

Paris, the capital of France, is on the Seine.

Note the use of the comma to set off words in apposition.

Write other sentences containing appositive words or phrases.

SIXTEENTH WEEK

bas' tion	om' i nous	plen' te ous	rec ol lec' tion
bard	lag' gard	ra' di ance	per formed'
tar' nish	sat' u rate	ex ist' ence	im' mi grants
peat	or' der ly	rhym' ster	in creas' ing
tu' mult	stu' dents	here aft' er	ig' no rant ly
swath	dis solve'	clus' tered	pos ses' sion
rus' tic	threat' en	peace' a ble	thun' der ing
dog' ma	strug' gle	in clu' sive	hu man' i ty

glit' ter	daz' zling	gleam' ing	di men' sions
sa lute'	glim' mer	dog' ger el	ex pres' sion

During the tumult of the storm, with the wind increasing to a gale, the ship struck a rock.

The musician Beethoven was born at Bonn, Germany.

Did the private soldier properly salute his captain?

Every year thousands of immigrants from foreign shores come to our country.

Alaska is a valuable possession of the United States.

In the judgment of the barrister there was no doubt that the jury would return the verdict "Guilty."

SEVENTEENTH WEEK

surg' ing	mys' ti fy	val' en tine	ap proach' ing
ca' per	ob scure'	griev' ing	a bey' ance
chro' mo	es' say ist	dis mayed'	dis po si' tion
cho' ral	sev' er al	quan' ti ty	crunch' ing
gap' ing	re sist' ed	sched' ule	im pa' tience
das' tard	im' pulse	of fend' er	hyp' o crite
bil' lows	so ci' e ty	ar rest' ed	ad dress' ing
o' di um	pom' mel	sauce' pan	re spond' ed
satch' el	ab scond'	jeal' ous y	sup pressed'
pelf	or' dered	a' mi a ble	smug' gling

The steamer St. Louis was approaching the harbor, and the captain ordered signal for a pilot.

This thief has been arrested by the police many times. The culprit is an offender against the laws of society, so he must be punished.

Man's inhumanity to man

Makes countless thousands mourn.—*Burns.*

EIGHTEENTH WEEK

brooch' es	lu' mi nous	rev o lu' tion	per pen dic' u lar
ri' ots	re pub' lic	ob lique' ly	dec la ra' tion
al' co hol	mas' sa cre	gov' ern ing	ex cla ma' tion
ca tarrh'	de scribes'	mod' i fi ers	im per' a to ry
phon' ic	nought	sur ren' der	con junc' tion
dis rupt'	mat i nee'	pic to' ri al	pro hi bi' tion
e lec' tor	mir' a cle	es sen' tial	sup' ple ment
vi' o late	e lect' ive	ma ter' nal	prop' a gate
di vert'	pro tract'	pha' e ton	vi o la' tion
fer' vor	men' ace	ma te' ri al	dem' o crat

ab duct', to lead away from.

ab stain', to keep away from.

ab or **abs** at the beginning of a word (**prefix**) means **from** or **away from**.

Notice the meanings of these words:

ab scend', to hide away from (applied to a person).

ab sorb', to draw in—i. e., away from something else.

ab rupt', turning away from a subject suddenly.

What other words do you know with this prefix?

an' te room, the room before the main room.

an' te date, to date before the time has actually come.

an te ced' ent, whatever goes before.

*Notice that the meaning of the prefix **ante** is **before**. See how many words you can write with this prefix.*

“To err is human ; to forgive, divine.”

Indianapolis is the capital of Indiana ; Raleigh, of North Carolina.

Note the use of the comma where one or more words are understood.

Write other sentences involving the same punctuation.

NINETEENTH WEEK

ha' ven	sub' urb	dis perse'	per suad' ed
bo' a	ru' bies	cou' pon	in' stance
hal' ter	trus tee'	chris' ten	dis tressed'
knell	tor' por	cha grin'	al lud' ed
nes' tle	gos' pel	throbbed	in quir' ies
mode	ath' lete	dis tract'	pil' grims
re call'	gai' ters	squeaked	sap' phires
cor' al	bau' ble	thatched	lit' er al ly
ar' gue	bil' ious	a pos' tle	pre' vi ous
ly' ing	frag' ile	bri gade'	van' ished

Colonel Pitcairn cried out, “Disperse, ye rebels ! Lay down your arms and disperse !”

The Pilgrims sought freedom on the shores of America.

Many inquiries were made at the office for the lost articles.

In his remarks the speaker alluded to a fatal disaster.

TWENTIETH WEEK

in dus' tri ous	en' try	pit' ied	cit' a del
de sign'	ra' ging	star' ing	pil' lage
re new' al	for' ces	to' tal	dis patch'
con' flict	e pis' tle	post pone'	per sist'
re lease'	mort' gage	dis rob' ing	pre sume'

Spain	France	Wales	Den' mark
Ger' ma ny	Bul ga' ri a	Nor' way	Aus' tri a
Hol' land	Eng' land	Por' tu gal	Tur' key
Rus' sia	Ire' land	Rou ma' ni a	Bel' gi um
It' a ly	Scot' land	Swe' den	Greece
pa' tients	ker' nel	pause	pres' ents
pa' tience	colo' nel	paws	pres' ence

Write these sentences from dictation :

The dog scratched his nose with his paws.

The colonel makes a proper pause between his commands.

Eat the kernel of the nut.

Bring your presents into the presence of the king.

"Mary," said her mother, "you should grow in patience every day. Do not let little things annoy you so."

The famous physician had many patients.

Her gown was fashioned in the newest mode.

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK

gib' bet	cath' o lic	bal' co ny	sal' a man der
chasm	sir' loin	gen' try	gen' u ine
skil' let	si' lence	wool' ly	frag' ments
curves	sea' son	chateau'	en' trance
rare' ly	bol' ster	dep' u ty	re mind' er
ta' per	neighed	chem' ist	Chris' tian
pre' fix	com' ic al	stal' lion	cig a rette'
sa lam'	ab rupt'	giz' zard	stretch' er
lounge	gen' der	rou' tine	out' skirts
cha' os	broil' er	sec' tion	stur' geon

an ti slav' er y, against slavery.

an' ti dote, a remedy to act against a poison.

What is the prefix in these words? What does it mean?

Write other words with the same prefix.

Make the best use of your time; for lost time can never be regained.

Note that the first clause of this compound sentence is complete in itself and that the second is added for explanation. Note the use of the semicolon to separate the clauses.

London, New York, and Paris are the three largest cities of the world; but not one has a perfect government.

Note the use of the semicolon to separate clauses when either one contains a comma.

Construct and punctuate similar sentences.

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK

na' tal	drought	be hav' ior	con sump' tion
scans	on' set	ma' tron	head' gear
lu' cid	haz' ard	mat' a dor	com ple' tion
quail	art' ful	ma ture'	dig' ni fied
hearse	sen' try	rear' guard	com mand' ed
lurch	al be' it	re laxed'	cork' screw
vi' tal	sa' vors	con fused'	fore' thought
ha' zy	ran' cid	dis solve'	crum' bling
blithe	ra vine'	plead' ed	be witch' ing
ought	bel' fry	cha rade'	in stal' ment

General Taylor commanded the American troops in many battles of the war with Mexico.

Paul Revere never relaxed his vigilance, as he watched for the lights in the belfry of the Old South Church.

dis hon' est, not honest.
dis o be' di ent, not obedient.

*The prefix dis means a parting or separation from.
How many words can you write with this prefix?*

in ter rupt', to break into or between.
in ter line', to write between the lines.

What does the prefix mean?

*Find the meanings of: dis o bey', dis arm', dis col' or,
in ter state', in ter na' tion al, in ter school'.*

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK

fan' cied	re sponse'	sit' u a ted	sub scrip' tion
scribe	des' pots	a rous' ing	dig' ni fied
gawk' y	vol ca' no	ter' ri fied	knowl' edge
gra' tis	dodg' ing	lone' some	ap par' ent
col' lege	di rect' or	dye' wood	in flex' i ble
su' mac	em balm'	in' ci dent	ca lam' i ty
seiz' ing	thaw' ing	ot' to man	grind' stone
badg' er	front' age	se cure' ly	prim' i tive
liz' ards	in ferred'	sol' i ta ry	sum' moned
se rene'	grop' ing	bru' tal ly	quiv' er ing

Vesuvius is a volcano, situated near Naples in Italy. Many years ago a dreadful calamity befell many villages near its base. A column of lava rose high in the air and then fell upon the villages, burying them from sight. The terrified villagers fled for their lives, so that ruin might not overtake them. Who could be secure in the midst of such danger? The incident is spoken of in many histories.

TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK

ral' lied	con' fines	moult' ing	foun da' tion
laird	loft' i er	fore' sight	pro vid' er
bod' ice	shal' low	rem' e dy	wil' der ness
quaff	lar' gess	lat' i tude	las' si tude
Ju' das	av' e nue	e' qua ble	con ven' ient
joist	brac' ing	des' tined	les' sen ing
cas' tle	birch' es	not' a ble	par' a chute
Greeks	lan' guid	con' tract	pos ter' i ty
quoit	por' tion	con dense'	lon' gi tude
jounce	gloom' y	Ro' mans	o ver reach'

re view', to view again. re new', to make new again.
 re tell', to tell again. re make', to make again.

*What is the prefix in these words? What does it mean?
 Write and define at least ten words, using this prefix.*

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK

con vey'	bees' wax	sus pi' cion	he ro' i cal ly
peer	slop' ing	claim' ant	prac' tic ing
stur' dy	dis pense'	com pil' er	ex hi bi' tion
scythe	de scent'	de ci' sion	ac tu al' i ty
jag' ged	gam' bler	par' ti san	thought' less
a do'	ad judge'	ad just' ed	plough' man
suf fice'	mon' ster	strain' ing	cal' cu la ted
ad' dle	drenched	au' di ence	bare leg' ged
met' tle	pit' e ous	a pol' o gy	ob li ga' tion
clasped	reg' u lar	a ban' don	un sheathed'

The judge's decision was, "This prisoner is not guilty."

Washington, Hamilton, Warren, and many other patriots unsheathed their swords in their country's defense and fought heroically for freedom.

His exhibition of bravery in saving the child from drowning was remarkably brilliant.

The prefixes mis, non, and un all mean not.

Define these words, and write others having the same prefixes:

mis spell'	non' sense	un sound'
mis di rect'	non at tend' ance	un tied'
mis man' age	non pay' ment	un clean'

TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK

can' dor	ob served'	dis tinct' ly	quar' rel some
prat' ing	hos' tile	Span' iard	pre par' ing
cess' es	bot' a nist	ad mon' ish	de scend' ant
a droit'	com ply'	pro posed'	bap tis' mal
ci' pher	ad' juncts	pro vi' sion	ob ser va' tion
cir' cus	cra' dled	port' a ble	ex pan' sion
ridg' es	tem' pest	im ped' ing	re morse' less
curt' ly	bab' bles	our selves'	com pos' ite
am' ple	cen' taur	meas' ured	al to geth' er
per' ils	war' rior	en grav' er	de spair' ing

The listeners heard distinctly the measured tread of the approaching soldiers.

What is so remorseless as the tooth of time? It completely destroys the works of man and has no conscience.

The lawyer did not answer the question, but adroitly turned it upon his opponent.

The name of William was given to Shakespeare at the baptismal font.

The prefix a, ab, or abs means from, or away.

a vert', to turn from.

a bol' ish, to do away with.

ab stain', to hold one's self away from.

Write other words with these prefixes.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WEEK

quar' ry	re ferred'	pros' trate	per mit' test
elves	dis' cord	tram' mel	fran' chise
thwart	en raged'	ded' i cate	re main' ing
guise	con cede'	pro claim'	e lev' enth
vic' tim	en am' el	en shrine'	re mit' ted
cleft	ven' ture	ex pelled'	in spect' ed
lav' ish	nerv' ous	al' ti tude	rev' e nues
chant	oat' meal	dra' per y	ad mit' ted
i' dlers	in crease'	sup plied'	sprout' ing
hoard	de layed'	i' dle ness	ac quit' tal

"Does your work ever make you nervous?" asked the doctor.

Did William Tell overthrow the tyrant Gessler?

The altitude of Pike's Peak in the Rocky Mountains is 14,147 feet.

Harvey Birch, the American spy, entered the British camp in the guise of a peddler.

The statue in New York Harbor, "Liberty Enlightening the World," was given by France; but the cost of erecting it was paid by popular subscription in America.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK

braid' ed	pre pared'	rec' on cile	su per in tend'
u nite'	rail' road	bor' dered	ex po' sure
flam' ing	em pan' el	se cu' ri ty	rep u ta' tion
chanced	dis a' bled	pet' ri fied	el' e va ted
re vive'	tran' quil	dis' tances	pro ces' sions
du' el ist	gar' nered	shel' tered	per' ish ing
lin' e ar	rev' el ers	prac' ti cal	de spatched'
streaked	jew' el er	gor' geous	lan' guid ly
um' pire	dis loy' al	mul' ti ple	wor' shiped
neth' er	ver' ti cal	rel' a tives	suc cess' ful

Many funeral processions on the way to the cemetery passed the quaint old church.

John's father gave him an allowance of a dollar a week.

How can you reconcile these statements which contradict each other?

The telegram was despatched to Mobile without delay.

The long drought alarmed the farmers, and they prayed for rain.

mer' ci less, without mercy.
sense' less, without sense.

*A syllable placed at the end of a word is called a **suffix**.*

*What does the suffix **less** mean? Write other words with the same suffix.*

fa' mous, full of fame.
poi' son ous, full of poison.

*What does the suffix **ous** mean? Write other words having the same suffix.*

TWENTY-NINTH WEEK

rang' ing	dis sev' er	or' na ment	in ter rupt' ed
thrice	cou' pled	pe cul' iar	in dis creet'
gain say'	par' a sol	crac' kling	ex pec ta' tion
rid' dle	for swear'	in' tel lect	length' wise
em' pire	stom' ach	man' aged	peace' mak er
ex' ile	dis suade'	in' no cent	mer' ri ment
shriv' el	syl' la ble	un sta' ble	pic tur esque'
chafed	sen' si ble	in form' al	com' rade ry
glo' ries	u' su al ly	com press'	co nun' drum
a byss'	squat' ter	un kempt'	neu tral' i ty

Sir Isaac Newton was a man of strong intellect.

As the gathering was informal, there were no speeches.

por' ter,	one who carries things.
im port',	to carry into.
port' a ble,	capable of being carried.
re port',	that which is carried back.

The stem or root of these words is port, meaning to carry.

Find the meanings of these words: im port' er, ex port' er, re port' er, sup port', trans port'.

The suffix er means one who, as in teacher, one who teaches.

Find the meanings of: speak' er, talk' er, preach' er, gro' cer, cob' bler, walk' er, driv' er, drov' er.

Sometimes the suffix is or or ar, as in or' a tor, one who speaks; and schol' ar, one who attends school.

Write words with these endings.

THIRTIETH WEEK

waif	zeal' ot	jun' ket	un' der writ er
sal' u ta ry	ze' nith	Is' lam	con cerned'
scar' ab	wench	vig' or ous	un' der ling
sched' ule	li' cense	i' ron y	leg' end a ry
thrummed	le ga' tion	irk' some	know' a ble
con' ning	lar' va	a cros' tic	in' so lent
Ven' ice	las' so	in' voice	ac cused'
min' u et	lar' board	I on' ic	a droit' ly
trig' ger	lar' ynx	in' stinct	al' ge bra
mint' age	jus' ti fy	af front'	ab sen tee'

busi' ness, the state of being busy.

hap' pi ness, the state of being happy.

What is the suffix in these words? What does it mean?

Add the suffix to these words and define: wea' ry, joy'-ous, man' ly, sleep' less, heav' y, nerv' ous, state' ly, diz' zy, right' eous, emp' ty, ti' dy, sud' den.

tare	tear	due	dew	time	thyme
male	mail	hale	hail	tear	tier
wrest	rest	vane	vein	vale	veil
rite	right	write	wright		

Write these sentences from dictation:

Tares are weeds often growing in wheat.

The mail is due at 2.40 P. M.

Franklin was a hale and hearty old man.

Did the wheelwright write to the clergyman to have the rite of baptism performed?

Compose sentences for the remaining words.

REVIEW

scis' sors	mys' ti fy	a bey' ance	per pen dic' u lar
guise	sim' i lar	al' ti tude	sus pi' cion
wres' tle	par' ti cle	mer' ci less	dis o be' di ent
ech' o	fan' cied	e' qua ble	ob lique' ly
of' fered	pa' tience	thresh' old	ob ser va' tion
chief	phras' es	pre' vi ous	sculp' tures
seiz' ing	so ci' e ty	cam paign'	trib' u ta ries
sub' tle	cha grin'	gen' u ine	an te ced' ent
ca tarrh'	re priev'	rec' on cile	sub scrip' tion
niece	cro quet'	gi gan' tic	dis' ci pline
mea' gre	tro' phies	con ferred'	rec ol lec' tion
skein	ap plied'	de ci' sion	ne ces' si ty
rou' tine	ter' ri ble	lit' er al ly	dis po si' tion
cough	hy' phen	in te' ri or	av' a lanche
fier' cest	pur suits'	mu si' cian	ser' vice a ble
a byss'	re ferred'	sol' i ta ry	cow' ard ice
nei' ther	sau' sage	mas' sa cre	stu pen' dous
thwart	con' quer	jeal' ous y	pos ses' sion
pos sess'	war' rior	sep' a rate	man' u script
sought	pit' e ous	con' scious	pro ces' sion
salm' on	or' der ly	a' mi a ble	ma chin' er y
nymph	lan' guid	mort' gage	de scend' ant
de vour'	nerv' ous	con demn'	sup pressed'
tru' ant	ex ist' ed	in ter fere'	change' a ble
drought	anx' ious	glis' tened	com plete' ly
dye' ing	al' co hol	se cu' ri ty	rev o lu' tion
se rene'	ter rif' ic	e lev' enth	dis suade'

SIXTH YEAR

FIRST WEEK

a roused'	be reaved'	sim plic' ity	o ver pow' ered
is' sued	de ci' pher	e ter' ni ty	pre vail' ing
de claim'	scab' bard	val u a' tion	con sti tu' tion
bur' i al	cir' cu lar	pro ceed' ed	bar ba' ri an
pi an' ist	es cort' ed	ab sorb' ing	wil' der ness
stat' ure	re li' ance	pe ri od' ic	dis tinc' tion
cap' sule	stock ade'	per sist' ent	re mit' tance
ri' ot ers	de ci' sion	whole' sale	con spir' ing
va' ri ous	af flict' ed	prim' i tive	per suad' ed
scoff	car' ni val	do min' ion	de fraud' ed

re mark' a ble, worthy of remark.

di gest' i ble, capable of being digested.

The suffixes able and ible mean capable, or possible, of; worthy of.

*Add able to these words (observe rule for final e): en-
dure', hon' or, de bate', de test', com mend', fa' vor.*

*Add ible to these words (observe rule for final e): con-
tempt', con vert', sense, re verse', force, dis cern'.*

SECOND WEEK

wrecked	va ri' e ties	sub sist' ence	en cour' age ment
knoll	re viv' al	mag a zine'	ex pe' ri ence

fa tigue'	des' ti tute	mi' cro scope	aft' er thought
horde	vault' ed	des' ig nate	de li' cious ly
haws' er	hard' ware	prof' it a ble	a ble - bod' ied
sul' ly	in' fin ite	tale' bear er	sur round' ed
par' cel	rec' on cile	breast' plate	am mu ni' tion
haunts	cu' ri ous	trem' u lous	there' a bouts
de fied'	cru' ci fied	in hab' it ed	ef fec' tu al ly
late' ly	prog' en y	bread' stuffs	prop o si' tion

The suffix an means relating or pertaining to.

Find the meanings of these words: A mer' i can, In' di an, Ger' man, Cau ca' sian, Rus' sian, Mex' i can, I tal' ian, re- pub' lic an, Phil a del' phi an, Shakes pear' e an, Her cu' le an, Med i ter ra' ne an.

THIRD WEEK

bruised	ath let' ic	ac quit' tal	prep ar a' tion
ebbed	tress' es	re hearse'	back' slide
bal' lot	de fault'	chat' tered	nec' es sa ries
oust	bag' gage	ac tiv' i ty	a long' side
in dict'	ab surd'	par' tial ly	thor' ough ly
polls	bus' i est	stead' i ly	hench' man
shoved	knocked	de crep' it	nav i ga' tion
a vail'	cur' few	fore close'	con sult' ed
pledge	re quire'	de ci' sive	pre' vi ous ly
an' gle	re sume'	suit' a ble	ac ci den' tal

The suffixes ling, cule, and let mean little or small.

Give the meanings of these words: gos' ling, ra' di cule, ret' i cule, leaf' let, dar' ling, eye' let, riv' u let, strip' ling, mol' e cule.

Write the plurals of these nouns by adding s:

ruff	cuff	scarf	roof
chief	grief	mis' chief	re proof'
be lief'	dwarf	sher' iff	re buff'

Write the plurals of these nouns, also ending in f or fe, by changing f or fe into ves:

leaf	beef	calf	life	shelf	thief
elf	loaf	half	knife	wharf	wife

FOURTH WEEK

pal' ette	punc' ture	quaint' ness	ven' ture some
al' ley	vi' cious	awk' ward	dan' ger ous
mopped	fore' man	max' i mum	dis ap peared'
a' re a	bu' reau	thrall' dom	blithe' some
plied	heir' ship	peace' a bly	af fec' tion ate
bra' zen	bal loon'	loath' some	in vi ta' tion
scaled	ag' o nies	bal' an cing	pro duc' tion
al lied'	vict' uals	di' a monds	con cur' rence
se' ries	sul' phur	ig' no rance	mar' tyr dom
pith' y	knave' ish	e lec' tric al	ex tin' guish

Write the plurals of fish' er man, child, ser' vant, man'-ser vant, sheep, fox, wo' man.

FIFTH WEEK

ver' dant	co lo' ni al	va ri a' tion	ac com' pa ni ment
ca fé'	hire' ling	ex change'	at tract' ive
re cit' ed	pre' cincts	dis guised'	in de pend' ence
or' bit	heark' en	e lev' enths	nat' u ral ly
nes' tled	heir' loom	mourn' ers	ex per' i ment

drilled	shin' gles	ut' ter ance	pro ce' dure
dra' ma	rid' i cule	cul' ti vate	as so ci a' tion
bulged	crotch' et	haw' thorn	whis' per ing
buf fet'	trag' e dy	man' i fold	friend' li ness
fringed	com' e dy	sol' i tudes	in' ter est ing

*The stem or root, **duc, duct** means to lead, to bring.*

Find the meanings of: duke, ed' u cate, pro duce', de-duct', aq' ue duct, con duct', ad duce', con du' cive.

SIXTH WEEK

i' ci cles	ir' ri gate	re cip' i ent	strength' ened
goal	u' til ize	slight' est	min' is tries
nine' ty	fal' tered	suf' fo cate	san' gui na ry'
yore	sus tain'	man' gled	vi' sion a ry
cen' sor	a quat' ic	ver ba' tim	trans par' ent
eaves	re' al ize	bap tized'	hedge' rows
dearth	ghast' ly	res' er voir	temp ta' tion
sluice	con sort'	col li' sion	re sound' ed
corpse	graz' ing	lig' a ment	mo' tion less
bomb	ut' tered	wring' ing	stag na' tion

*The suffix **fy** means to make.*

ver' i fy, to make true. rec' ti fy, to make right.
mag' ni fy, to make large. ter' ri fy, to make afraid.

*The suffix **ant** means one who.*

at tend' ant, one who attends.
com man dant', one who commands.
cel' e brant, one who performs a rite.

Write other words with the same endings and define.

SEVENTH WEEK

cen' ser	sub' urbs	de li' ri um	pres er va' tion
dote	ca nine'	ram' part	con' su late
quailed	fan' tasm	sal' u ta ry	un mer' ci ful
boar	e' quine	syl lab' ic	un sul' lied
trel' lis	dis a' ble	dwin' dled	re sump' tion
franc	far' ri er	poign' ant	dev' as tate
quo' ta	di vulge'	in iq' ui ty	pro pi' tious
bri' er	en treat'	em' per or	pri ma' ri ly
fe' line	mon' ger	sar cas' tic	su per sede'
i' kons	to' tal ly	Cos' sacks	ca pri' cious

Most nouns ending in o add s to form the plural.

bam boo'	em' bry o	pro vi' so	so pra' no
can' to	fo' li o	quar' to	so' lo
cuck' oo	kan ga roo'	ra' ti o	ze' ro
dom' i no	las' so	stu' di o	pi an' o

Some nouns add es to form the plural.

buf' fa lo	fres' co	mu lat' to	to ma' to
car' go	grot' to	ne' gro	tor na' do
cal' i co	mot' to	po ta' to	tor pe' do
ech' o	mos qui' to	por' ti co	vol ca' no

The suffix cy, acy, means condition of, state of being.

del' i ca cy, condition of being delicate.

lu' na cy, condition of being a lunatic.

Define: ac' cu ra cy, pri' va cy, il lit' er a cy, bank'-rupt cy.

EIGHTH WEEK

re volve'	ex plor' er	pro duc' tive	gov ern men' tal
clique	fea' tures	in ter fere'	e ques' tri an
brusque	phys' ic al	pen in' su la	in nu' mer able
lyre	thrill' ing	im pos' ing	in tel' li gent
ré gime'	na' tion al	in' dus tries	ar chi pel' a go
a dopt'	su preme'	or' ches tra	leg is la' ture
sup' ple	cre a' tion	dec' o rated	dis tri bu' tion
sen' ate	in' te gral	in ven' tion	hem' i sphere
fane	in' di cate	ven' geance	de spond' ing
stra' ta	lo ca' tion	foun' dered	ex pe di' tion

The prefix ad means to, and sometimes takes one of the following forms: a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at.

Find the meanings of: ad dress', ad here', ad ja' cent, ad journ', ac cede', ac cept', ac cost', a mass', ac cli' ma ted, af' flu ence, ag gre ga' tion, al lu' sion, an nounce'.

NINTH WEEK

ro tund'	ep' au let	pre' am ble	in tox' i ca ting
gla' zier	con trol'	pend' ing	rap' tur ous
jave' lin	ros' trum	te nac' i ty	in tel lec' tu al
o' gle	Brit' ain	Brit' ta ny	in cred' i ble
dras' tic	em broil'	de scried'	draughts' man
fa' kir	Brit' ish	o' ver ture	dram' a tize
Brit' on	pre sage'	pros' pect	dan' de li ons
pis' tils	pounced	pet' ri fied	sub sid' ence
pis' tols	om' e let	dom' i nie	hos' pi ta ble
ex hale'	flo til' la	plum' age	dom' i ta ble

Write the plurals of these nouns by adding s:

ab' bey	de lay'	jock' ey	pul' ley
al' ley	es' say	mon' ey	tur' key
at tor' ney	hol' i day	sur' vey	trol' ley
chim' ney	jour' ney	med' ley	val' ley

What are the last two letters in each of the preceding nouns?

How are the plurals of nouns ending in y generally formed?

Write the plurals of the following nouns:

ar' ter y	gra' vy	in' ju ry	sto' ry
ed' dy	al ly'	vic' to ry	en' e my
ar' my	rob' ber y	pen' ny	fair' y
shan' ty	fac' to ry	his' to ry	a' gen cy

TENTH WEEK

cab' i net	Mis sou' ri	Cin cin na' ti	Mas sa chu' setts
O hi' o	sen' a tor	ap prov' al	dis ap prove'
Il li nois'	St. Lou' is	Co lum' bus	San Fran cis' co
I' o wa	Or' e gon	ma jor' i ty	Mis sis sip' pi
e lect' or	In di an' a	spec' i mens	Phil a del' phi a
se' nile	ex' e cute	mi nor' i ty	Wash' ing ton
Bos' ton	Chi ca' go	Bal' ti more	Con nect' i cut
sen' ior	co quette'	Ar' kan sas	New Or' le ans
min' ion	con' gress	el' o quence	Rhode Is' land
le vant'	Geor' gi a	sem' i na ry	tem pes' tu ous

The prefix con or com means together or with. Sometimes the prefix takes the form co, col, or cor.

Find the meanings of these words: con verge', co e' qual, col lapse', com press', co la' bor er, con clu' sion, con vince', cor re spond', con trib' ute, con ven' tion.

ELEVENTH WEEK

pri' o ry	di vid' ed	sup' pli ant	whip' ple tree
stress	vi' cious	ster' il ize	plow' share
triv' i al	ho' sier y	con cealed'	quad' ru peds
a loof'	for lorn'	Gob' e lin	wran' gling
ro sette'	hu mane'	sym bol' ic	de struc' tion
gorged	wit' ti ly	ho san' na	parch' ment
gob' lin	e ter' nal	fu' mi gate	an noy' ance
weird	whit' ing	phy sique'	wor' ship er
tre' foil	cru' el ty	se mes' ter	prin' ci pled
vil' i fy	hos' tage	rhyth' mic	dis sim' i lar

The suffix **ar** *added to a word, and making it an adjective, means* **pertaining to, or conforming to.**

stel' lar, pertaining to the stars.

reg' u lar, conforming to the rule.

Write other adjectives with this ending.

Remember that words ending in **ch** *(soft),* **s, sh, x,** *or* **z,** *add* **es,** *and that words ending in* **y** *preceded by a consonant change* **y** *to* **i** *and add* **es,** *to make the plural.*

Write the plurals of these words:

an' ec dote	at' las	gran' a ry	so ci' e ty
bou quet'	ca' lyx	lux' u ry	tend' en cy
a' pex	fac' ul ty	mel' o dy	va' can cy
dis patch'	re lay'	mes' sage	dep' u ty
a byss'	ru' by	va ga' ry	vice' roy

TWELFTH WEEK

wrenched	sub ur' ban	be seech' ing	in sig nif' i cant
sul' tan	vas' e line	sa ga' cious	ac cu sa' tion
thriv' ing	dy' na mite	man i fes' to	ther mom' e ter
naph' tha	mer' cu ry	a ban' doned	pred i ca' ted
re' cent	de creas' es	col lec' tion	dom i neer' ing
res' i due	ex plo' sion	pe tro' le um	in ter' ro gate
ce' re al	ker' o sene	e lab' o rate	coun' te nance
fu' ri ous	mag a zine'	per sua' sion	dec la ra' tion
spe' cies	im pe' ri al	an' thra cite	con' se quence
ven' om	tra di' tion	nu tri' tious	bi tu' mi nous

The prefix **contra** *or* **contro** *means* **against**.

con' tra ry, against, in opposition.

con' tro vert, to contend against in words.

Find the meanings of these words: con tra vene', con'-tra band, con' trast, con' tro ver sy, con tra dic' tion.

THIRTEENTH WEEK

cam' e o	cav' i ties	me' di a tor	char ac ter is' tic
lobe	meas' ly	e qua' tor	hore' hound
for' age	lus' cious	ma li' cious	lon gi tu' di nal
tufts	whol' ly	bur' dock	wealth' i est
al' cove	re verse'	rose' ma ry	tem' per a ture
flo' ra	bro cade'	re ceiv' er	de com pose'
op' er a	proc' ess	dis per' sal	prom' on to ry
res' in	pla teau'	com petes'	de struct' ive
de tach'	brig' and	found' ries	ag' ri cul ture
fau' na	gla' ciers	or' gan die	la ti tu' di nal

The stem fac means to make, to do, to act. Sometimes it takes one of these forms: fic, fact, or fect.

ar ti fi' cial,	made by art.
man u fac' ture,	to make by hand.

Find the meanings of these words: be nef' i cent, of fi' ci ate, fac' to ry, per' fect, ben e fac' tor, ef fi' cient.

FOURTEENTH WEEK

chic' o ry	i tal' i cize	com pos' ite	in debt' ed ness
bar' rel	spe cif' ic	strin' gent	un bri' dled
Brah' ma	awe' some	bron' chi al	ap prox' i mate
ledg' es	de riv' ed	in ter sect'	ir ri ga' tion
grav' i ty	al lu' vi al	ir reg' u lar	dif' fer en ces
ra' di us	fac' tored	as ser' tion	ter' ri to ries
cu' bic al	chil' blain	ex po' nent	pop u la' tion
a' the ist	bom' bast	rep' e tend	cer tif' i cate
brack' et	bil' lionth	pam' pered	sub' tra hend
ex empt'	cred' i tor	in ter cept'	ex haus' tion

Write in sentences these words:

pale	wave	throne	cym' bal	peer
pail	waive	thrown	sym' bol	pier
raise		rays		raze
cere		sear		seer

FIFTEENTH WEEK

mor' bid	vig' or ous	mor tal' i ty	com par' a tive
vig' il	hom' age	re ceipt' ed	pre ma ture'
al pac' a	a nal' y sis	Chris' tian	av oir du pois'

er' ror	ul' ti mate	per en' ni al	ret' ro grade
se cede'	noc' turn	treas' ur er	de nom' in ate
lev' ee	an' a gram	e nor' mous	nom' i nal ly
re cede'	rav' a ges	per' fo rate	res ig na' tion
mat' in	vic' ar age	fal la' cious	me men' toes
re buff'	ob' vi ous	might' i est	su per' la tive
ve' hi cle	cre vasse'	res' i dence	e mer' gen cy

The suffix ary means one who or place where.

Define: lap' i da ry, gran' a ry, sanc' tu a ry, ac' tu a ry.

SIXTEENTH WEEK

dra goon'	ex clu' sive	em bra' sure	com pen' di um
fi' nite	fu sil eer'	trans gress'	dic' tion a ry
gun' ners	tel' e scope	re mod' eled	dis' ci plin a ry
flitch	par' a dox	cor' ru gate	par' a phrase
ho' sier y	dis sect' ed	lux u' ri ous	mo not' o nous
fur' bish	per' son al	tran scribe'	eu' phe mism
gal' le on	crin' o line	so lic' it ous	sub or' di nate
flip' pant	ca' denced	di ver' si ty	an te ced' ent
dis' taff	bowl' ders	mas' cu line	in sti tu' tions
se clude'	dol' or ous	mod' i fi ers	com mu' ni ty
clau' ses	fem' i nine	or' di nance	pre cip' i tous
fe' al ty	fu sil lade'	tran' si tive	com pat' i ble

The prefix de means down, from, away.

de cline', to bend or go down.

de fend', to ward away from.

Find the meanings of: de note', de scribe', de fer', de ter', de fend', de mur', de tain', de face'.

Write the following words in sentences:

beach	beech	bare	bear	creek	creak
pane	pain	pray	prey	altar	alter
	pair		pare		pear

SEVENTEENTH WEEK

per' uke	stam' i na	per' ti nent	qual i fi ca' tion
hoar' y	ma lign'	ro tun' da	cel' e brant
stat' ues	lac' er ate	ves' ti bule	cor po ra' tion
shire	pol' lard	as sess' or	lab' y rinth
mas' cot	ju di' cial	mac' er ate	cat' a logu ing
rel' ics	lac' quer	hum' bler	con' sta ble
sher' iff	nu' cle us	ar' chi tect	su' per vis or
loi' ter	suav' i ty	ob' se quy	ma lig' nant
noz' zle	men' a cing	ob' so lete	mac a ro' ni
ef fete'	au' di tor	clas' sic al	sci en tif' ic

The prefix en means to make. It takes also the form em.

en rage',	to make angry.
en rich',	to make rich.

Define: en large', em bark', em bel' lish, en throne', en-com' pass, em' pha sis, en dear', em bit' ter.

Write other words with this prefix.

Write in sentences these homonyms (words alike in sound but different in meaning):

isle	aisle	miner	minor	bail	bale
soul	sole	born	borne	base	bass
fair	fare	aught	ought	taught	taut
seal	ceil	met' al	met' tle	flew	flue

EIGHTEENTH WEEK

slo' gan	cinc' ture	ar ti fi' cial	com mu' ni ca ted
pyx	smudge	ce ram' ic	hom' i cide
vol' ley	cam' er a	an' gu lar	el e va' tions
yule	wel' kin	Sla von' ic	ty ran' ni cide
massed	qui' nine	en' e mies	off' - shoots
tyne	qua' ver	quad' rant	hip' po drome
groups	swathed	rock' i est	cav al cade'
toque	su' i cide	ren' dered	quar' an tine
to' paz	wea' zen	re' cent ly	scrim' mage
slaked	was' sail	so' cial ist	nav' i ga ble

The suffix age means collection of, state of, act of.

Define: fo' li age, herb' age, fruit' age, leak' age.

The stem cap means to take, to hold.

These forms also are found: cept, cip, ceive, ceipt.

cap' tor,	one who takes or captures.
re ceive',	to take or accept.
par tic' i pant,	one who takes part.
re ceipt',	that which is taken.
sus cep' ti ble,	able to take an impression.

NINETEENTH WEEK

hy' drant	coun' sels	re sem' bles	en' ter pri sing
pe' so	ply' ing	im merse'	com pris' es
as' sets	pit' tance	port cul' lis	san' gui na ry
plaint	scanned	re vers' al	pat' ron age
u kase'	coun' cils	tel' e graph	im men' si ty

queue	tit' u lar	pit' i a ble	con' flu ence
sat' ire	a' cre age	am' nes ty	cus' tom a ry
sci' on	clutched	et' i quette	pe cul' iar ly
re coil'	por tend'	span' ning	pleas' ant ry
sap' id	quib' ble	pro' to col	re cip' ro cal

These verbs follow the rule for dropping final e, silent. Form the present participle of each by adding the suffix ing :

ar' gue	de bate'	ex cite'	in vite'
a rise'	de scribe'	ex cuse'	re' al ize
bal' ance	en gage'	ex plore'	res' cue

Note that the following words drop e, silent, before a suffix beginning with a consonant :

awe	aw' ful	whole	whol' ly
due	du' ly	judge	judg' ment
	ac knowl' edge	ac knowl' edg ment	
	a bridge'	a bridg' ment	

The suffix dom means state of being, domain of.

Define : earl' dom, free' dom, wis' dom, king' dom.

TWENTIETH WEEK

val' ance	ve ran' da	tran scend'	ca tas' tro phe
goad	ox' y gen	mer' maid	flat' ter ing
pul' sate	vac' u um	trench' ant	dor' mi to ry
si' ren	ca' pered	per vades'	flour' ished
odd' i ty	chas' ti ty	as cer tain'	pref' er ence
ti' dal	rec' to ry	in' do lent	sil hou ette'
tre' foil	jus' ti fies	out' lawed	ex pen' sive
o' vert	tri' col or	spu' ri ous	serv' i tude

us' age	fres' coed	out' ly ing	mon' strous
trailed	pri' va cy	ad ja' cent	vague' ness

*The prefix **extra** means **beyond**.*

Find the meanings of: ex traor' di na ry, ex tra' ne ous, ex' tra dite, ex' tra mu' ral, ex' tra trop' i cal, ex trav' a gant.

*The prefix **ex** means **out** or **from**. Sometimes for the sake of euphony the following forms are used: **e**, **ec**, **ef**.*

Define: ex pel', e duce', ef face', e mit', ex cep' tion, ex on' er ate, ef fem' i nate, e' gress, ex' it, e lect'.

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK

di' a lect	de fi' ance	cin' na mon	up hol' ster er
vil' la	em' bas sy	tol' er ant	par' son age
of fi' cial	pre tense'	bar' na cles	mat' ri mo ny
re' bate	red' dish	twee' zers	sanc' tu a ry
pars' ley	the at' ric	vi va' cious	ware' hous es
toad' y	all' spice	lit' er a ry	mer' can tile
top' ic al	rip' pling	re luc' tant	mush' rooms
pa tois'	typ' ic al	rad' ish es	im pres' sion
stel' lar	cyn' ic al	dis played'	tran' si to ry
fo' li os	pu' er ile	glob' u lar	mi' gra to ry

*Notice that final **e** is retained in the following words, although the suffix begins with a vowel. This is necessary to prevent a change of pronunciation and so to preserve the identity of the word:*

tinge' ing	charge' a ble	cour a' geous
singe' ing	no' tice a ble	out ra' geous
dye' ing	dam' age a ble	ser' vice a ble
shoe' ing	trace' a ble	man' age a ble

Write in sentences the following homonyms :

tide	tied	wait	weight	beer	bier
mite	might	rote	wrote	step	steppe

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK

ab' bess	o' men	gauge' a ble	kin' der gart ner
shoals	a mend'	al' tru ism	mis pri' sion
mis led'	Gor' di an	in form' ant	el o cu' tion
ac' rid	e' go ism	gloam' ing	trans act' ed
gris' tle	lam poon'	car' ti lage	al ter ca' tion
a bash'	car toon'	kick' shaws	car' i ca ture
gen' ius	choos' ing	re mote' ly	pros per' i ty
fo' cus	gear' ing	stat u ette'	pro por' tion
gen' ial	cru sades'	trump' er y	green' sward
ge' nus	may hap'	guar' an ty	in flu en' tial

The following words are either nouns or verbs according to the accent. Accented on the first syllable, they are nouns :

con' duct	con vict'	es' say	ac' cent
ce ment'	con' test	con' flict	es' cort
con' tract	ex' tract	dis' count	con cert'
con' vert	di gest'	de sert'	en' trance

The stem ag or act means to move, to act.

Define : ag' i tate, ag' ile, a' gen cy, ac' tu ate, en act'.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK

a ro' ma	yield' ing	seg' re gate	trans fer' a ble
seine	sei' zure	mo sa' ics	cour' te ous

bi zarre'	re leased'	ten' e ment	vo cab' u la ry
wreak	u' su rer	in teg' ri ty	ob serv' ant
mosque	yeo' man	swarm' ing	re spect' a ble
prude	U to' pia	twin' ging	vi' sion a ry
pal' lid	ves' pers	ab do' men	vo lu' mi nous
ab' bé	tra peze'	no bil' i ty	live' li hood
a bate'	wont' ed	trans mute'	ab bre' vi ate
seethe	sol' stice	wool' sack	me chan' ics

The prefix in before a verb means in or into. Sometimes these forms are found: il, im, ir.

Before an adjective in means not. These forms are found: ig, im, il, ir.

Define: in cline', in debt' ed, in dent', in hab' it, ig no'-ble, il le' gal, ir reg' u lar, im ma te' ri al, ir rev' er ent.

ben' e fit	dif' fer	mer' it	shiv' er
can' cel	gal' lop	of' fer	shov' el
car' pet	glim' mer	quar' rel	slum' ber
coun' sel	gos' sip	ren' der	suf' fer
char' ter	lim' it	shel' ter	trav' el

Notice that these words are accented on the first syllable. They end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel; so they do not double the final consonant before an affix.

Write the past tense and the present participle of each.

TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK

so' cia ble	in tend' ed	com pli' ant	in di vid' u al ly
gua' no	tol' er ant	a cous' tics	a me' na ble
bil' liards	a can' thus	ab sorb' ent	mem' ber ship
sa' cred	ad joined'	pur su' ant	a' ër o plane

trib' utes	lei' sure ly	his tor' i cal	ex' qui site ly
so lic' it	gal' ler ies	sum' ma ry	pro ces' sion
re gat' ta	ex ult' ant	ac ces' sa ry	be nig' nant
eb' on y	mu' ti late	pen' ni less	trans ferred'
sti let' to	om' ni bus	dom' i nant	ac cel' er ate
host' ess	ag' i ta tor	se' ri ous ly	ir rel' e vant

The suffix en added to an adjective means to make.

Define these words and write others with the same suffix :
 deep' en, loos' en, thick' en, black' en, whit' en, height' en.

The prefix intro means within.

Define : in tro duce', in tro spect', in tro vert'.

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK

de mean'	sand' wich	im pa' tient	as ton' ish ment
nec' tar	Æ ge' an	man u mit'	nos tal' gi a
be mean'	how' itz er	cor' pu lent	dis con tent' ed
fowl' er	ep' i sode	am bro' sia	in wrought'
dol' man	ser e nade'	gam' boled	con' se quence
man' na	man' sard	prev' a lent	hom' o nym
dor' mer	ju' bi lant	A dri at' ic	par tic' i pant
zou ave'	slug' gard	de fen' sive	quad ru' ple
no' ta ry	hos' pit al	ab' sti nent	re splend' ent
i' so late	ma la' ri a	hy' phened	in junc' tion

The suffix ate, terminating an adjective, means possessed of.

Define : tem' per ate, cor' po rate, ob' du rate, des' per ate, an' i mate, ef fem' i nate, le git' i mate.

The suffix ate, terminating a verb, means to make.

Define : leg' is late, dec' o rate, ren' o vate, con' ju gate, ex as' per ate, al' ien ate, pul' sate, ra' di ate.

The suffix ate, terminating a noun, means one who.

Define : po' ten tate, can' di date, ver' te brate, mag'-
is trate, no vi' ti ate, col le' gi ate, del' e gate.

TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK

flex' i ble	sas' sa fras	boun' te ous	mys te' ri ous ly
hav' oc	au' di ble	dil' i gence	in sen' si ble
ob trude'	gran' deur	bois' ter ous	coun' ter feit ed
ed' i ble	in' fan cy	pre ci' sion	bi og' ra phy
fron tier'	sun' dered	pen' du lum	spon ta' ne ous
cor' dial	re solved'	bur' lesque	im pos' si ble
be seech'	re vert' ed	op er a' tion	in dig na' tion
flour' ish	sub dued'	per se vere'	pho' to graph
cash ier'	suc cinct'	ac' cu ra cy	per cep' ti ble
me' ter	brag' gart	e con' o my	blas phem' er

Write the past tense and the present participle of each of these verbs :

em ploy'	stead' y	stu' pe fy	dis play'
por tray'	car' ry	im ply'	ter' ri fy
mul' ti ply	spec' i fy	jour' ney	oc' cu py
glo' ry	de ny'	de stroy'	ar ray'

TWENTY-SEVENTH WEEK

for' ci ble	re cur' rent	cor' du roys	con' scious ness
heaves	crit' i cise	bar ri cade'	like' li hood
bor' ough	stam pede'	dis clo' sure	ir re sist' i ble
sul' len	al' ma nac	in ten' si fy	con vul' sion
gra' cious	ad he' sion	hu' mor ous	com' pro mise
gird' ing	vir' tu ous	vel vet een'	de test' a ble

reg' is ter	smug' gler	pes' ti lence	com' mo dore
fal' li ble	sur viv' or	ab hor' rent	fore' thought
vague' ly	fan tas' tic	ve' he ment	sta' tion a ry
myr' i ad	de lu' sion	de sir' a ble	per sist' ence

The stem mit or mis means to send.

Define: com mit', re mit', in ter mit' tent, ad mis' si ble, prom' ise, trans mit', dis miss', e mit', mis' sion, mis' sive.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK

e va' sive	knap' sacks	con do' lence	con stel la' tions
niche	ro mance'	peas' ant ry	Par' lia ment
ob' e lisk	pro fuse' ly	mon' as ter y	rec' og niz a ble
al' ka li	al lot' ted	main tained'	Her cu' le an
de faced'	in sur' ance	an tiq' ui ty	con tin' u al ly
jo' vi al	lo cal' i ty	stip' u la ted	in va' ri a bly
ad' verse	po lit' i cal	lau' da num	ar range' ment
gap' ing	prom' ised	de spatched'	gen er os' i ty
rev' er ie	par ti al' i ty	des' ul to ry	man' u scripts
sock' ets	hor' ri fied	gal' va nism	de crep' i tude

The suffix ion means act of, state of.

Define: mis' sion, di vi' sion, in spec' tion, fru i' tion, de ci' sion, re vi' sion, ex pan' sion, pre ci' sion.

Write other words with the same suffix and define them or use them in sentences.

TWENTY-NINTH WEEK

a bu' sive	ad her' ents	rev' er enced	un scru' pu lous
cas cade'	teth' ered	am bi' tious	con cern' ing

wrest' ed	in fec' tious	in com plete'	con sci en' tious
grot' to	in fest' ed	no to' ri ous	sub stan' tial
thronged	dis' pu tant	in iq' ui tous	su per sti' tions
bar' ren	vi cin' i ty	la bo' ri ous	ex pe' ri ence
ar' mo ry	vex a' tious	de lib' er ate	con spic' u ous
set tees'	an' chored	min' i a ture	quad' ran gle
in val' id	de ceit' ful	con ta' gious	coun' ter pane
bay' ou	fic ti' tious	per ni' cious	pre ten' tious

The suffix hood means condition of.

Define: boy' hood, wom' an hood, wife' hood, ba' by-hood, knight' hood, maid' en hood.

THIRTIETH WEEK

con sul ta' tion	o' ri el	con struc' tion
com bus' ti bles	trans' ports	ven ti la' tion
ex ag' ger ate	in' ter view	pres' sure
phe nom' e non	con dense'	in stan ta' ne ous
li' chens	pro gres' sive	mis cel la' ne ous
pos ses' sive	co or' di nate	far i na' ceous
hy' a cinth	em' pha sis	en' vi ous
du' te ous	ap po si' tion	glut' ton ous
er ro' ne ous	un wea' ried	pre co' cious
out ra' geous	bach' e lor	fi' brous
men da' cious	ren o va' tion	host' ler
fe ro' cious	har' mo nize	mas quer ade'
sub jec' tive	pro pos' es	ga zette'

The suffix ine means relating to.

Define: mas' cu line, ca nine', fe' line, di vine', fem' i-nine.

REVIEW

feign	va' ri ous	in iq' ui ty	mi' cro scope
haunts	ath let' ic	buf' fa loes	be nef' i cent
dearth	ef fi' cient	sup' pli ant	ac cli' ma ted
de fied'	for' eign er	vol ca' noes	ex pe' ri ence
bruised	gor' geous	sim plic' i ty	ef fec' tu al ly
glis' ten	pet' ri fied	sa ga' cious	in de pend' ence
bur' i al	of fi' ci ate	gran' a ries	am mu ni' tion
val' iant	freight' ed	su per sede'	com man dant'
pal' ette	pre' cincts	rap' tur ous	coun' te nance
stu' di os	dis guised'	prin' ci pled	con' tro ver sy
fo' li age	in vis' i ble	con spir' ing	con tra dic' tion
tufts	singe' ing	no vi' ti ate	pri ma' ri ly
niche	re ceiv' er	e con' o my	coun' ter feit ed
o' gle	gran' deur	a' ër o plane	sta' tion a ry
loi' ter	pro' to col	hy' phened	so lic' i tous
fau' na	am' nes ty	in wrought'	min' i a ture
al' ka li	dredg' ing	ben' e fit ed	le gi' ti mate
stu' pe fy	man u mit'	la bo' ri ous	an te ced' ent
ma lign'	pur su' ant	ad her' ents	ex as' per ate
dras' tic	pre ci' sion	des' ul to ry	pic tur esque'
proc' ess	pre' am ble	col le' gi ate	ad mis' si ble
Brit' ain	sal' u ta ry	em bra' sure	per sist' ence
fu sil eer'	ma' cer ate	un wea' ried	com mu' nicated
mar' tyrs	se mes' ter	dom' i ta ble	com pat' i ble
a bu' sive	re cur' rent	hu' mor ous	sus cep' ti ble
Æ ge' an	bur' lesque	no' tice a ble	draughts' man
zou ave'	ge' nus	e' go ism	par tic' i pant
mosque	so lic' it	cen' sor	ac ces' sa ry

ADVANCED GRADES

PART I

SPELLING

rins' ing	gos' sip ing	com po' sure	'griev' ous
al' um	rhu' barb	spec' ta cle	syn' a gogue
jos' tle	dah' lia	pro fess' or	ob' sti na cy
re lieve'	ex plic' it	char' ac ter	rep e ti' tion
va lise'	op ti' cian	pos' si ble	pro fes' sion
rel' a tive	pa vil' ion	hic' cough	in flex' i ble
re lief'	hy' gi ene	as sign ee'	trem' u lous
ta bleau'	re hearse'	fe ro' cious	nav' i ga ble
u' su al	par' al lel	judg' ment	dys pep' si a
fau' cet	per' co late	sa ga' cious	sta' tion er y
as sure'	val' u a ble	man' do lin	ac cess' i ble
cede	ad' ver tise	mu' ci lage	par tic' u lar
scheme	ton sil i' tis	re tal' i ate	as par' a gus
suc' cor	te na' cious	nui' sance	con ta' gious
e lix' ir	jaun' dice	prod' i gy	di gest' i ble
que' ry	scorch' ing	guid' ance	de pres' sion
in dict'	res' er voir	de ten' tion	de fi' cien cy
mal' ice	nar cot' ics	pro ject' ile	con jec' ture
com' plex	in vis' i ble	piece' meal	sub merged'
gen' ius	ref' er ence	li bra' ri an	chan de lier'
re ceived'	prin' ci ple	vin' di cate	in cred' i ble

bris' tle	prin' ci pal	rec' og nize	ri dic' u lous
lei' sure	vac' ci nate	o be' di ent	mort ga gee'
prai' rie	in ter vene'	proph' e cy	un grate' ful
pre cise'	ves' ti bule	pre cur' sor	a gree' a ble
o' pi um	por' ce lain	di am' e ter	per plex' i ty
sin cere'	oc ca' sion	stim' u lants	oc cur' rence
gla' zier	a nal' y sis	frol' ic some	en cour' age
yacht	de li' cious	pro ce' dure	in vi ta' tion
rug' ged	in ter fere'	con cil' i ate	de clen' sion
fa tigue'	fi nan' cial	neu ral' gi a	pref' er ence
pre' cious	im' be cile	more o' ver	pro ces' sion
con ceit'	treas' ur y	op po' nent	a pol' o gize
mil i' tia	knuc' kles	chif fo nier'	op' por tune
fa' mous	hap' pi est	in fec' tious	wea' ri some
es' sence	cour' te sy	quan' da ry	su per fi' cial
prof' it ed	spir' it u al	suc ceed' ed	ep i der' mis
val' iant	en deav' or	an' i ma ted	mil lion aire'
a sy' lum	ex' qui site	ef fi' cien cy	par ti al' i ty
leg' i ble	ob' sti nate	un sheathe'	rhi noc' e ros
yield' ing	sep' a rate	phy si' cian	change' a ble
rogu' ish	e pit' o me	ed i to' ri al	sep a ra' tion
sul' phur	con tin' ue	mal' le a ble	de pre' ci ate
squa' lor	an' ces try	as sist' ance	rev o lu' tion
eighth	grudg' ing	ben' e fit ed	par' lia ment
pu' er ile	par' ti cles	poi' son ous	out ra' geous
ag' i tate	lin' i ment	me lo' de on	scru' pu lous
lin' guist	a ver' sion	im i ta' tion	in ge nu' i ty
se' cre cy	lan' guage	e quip' ping	si mi lar' i ty
rhyme	nu' tri tive	pen' du lum	pe tro' le um

o pin' ion	nom i nee'	lieu ten' ant	mon' arch ies
cloth' ier	re li' gious	de mean' or	gor' geous ly
fuch' si a	op' po site	par e gor' ic	in scrip' tion
li' bra ry	no bil' i ty	an tic' i pate	ex hi bi' tion
ar' ni ca	u' ni verse	dis cour' age	op po si' tion
lic' o rice	guard' i an	ex cul' pate	ex po si' tion
chol' er a	di vis' i ble	fu' ri ous ly	so lil' o quize
ly ce' um	eq' ui page	ac' ri mo ny	thor' ough ly
tinc' ture	po ten' tial	am mo' ni a	dis pen' sa ry
i' ci cles	ma jor' i ty	con' science	tem' per ance
proj' ects	ju' ve nile	trace' a ble	u nan' i mous
scen' er y	vi cin' i ty	ter' mi nate	ma chin' er y
twelfth	anx i' e ty	sym' pa thy	pro fi' cien cy
judg' ing	chap' lain	con viv' i al	nec' es sa ries
e' go tism	sched' ule	di ver' si fy	per fum' er y
zeph' yr	re vi' sion	pro fi' cient	chlo' ro form
e jec' tion	be lieved'	dis' ci pline	in sti tu' tion
pu' tre fy	du' pli cate	ve' he ment	e mer' gen cy
pi az' za	su pe' ri or	cem' e ter y	con triv' ance
ho ri' zon	as cer tain'	aux il' ia ry	prac' ti ca ble
def' i nite	di ges' tion	vi' sion a ry	cen trif' u gal
ep' i thet	fran' chise	per sis' tent	pho' to graph
jeal' ous	col li' sion	nu' mer ous	phys i ol' o gy
the' o rist	ar' chi tect	strych' nine	bru nette'
ter' race	cal' o mel	as so' ci ates	shield' ing
de ri' sive	quaint' ly	per en' ni al	pneu mo' ni a
aught	en tire' ty	syn' di cate	pe nul' ti mate
Phar' a oh	a' ër o lite	mo nop' o ly	dis pen' sa ble
gourd	cur tail'	pre' sci ence	com plain' ant

vio lon cel' lo
 prep a ra' tion
 fa mil iar' i ty
 pos si bil' i ty
 sub junc' tive
 dis cov' er ies
 per mis' si ble
 sub ju ga' tion
 re spect' a ble
 des ti na' tion
 con ver' gence
 in ter jec' tion

fa cil' i ta ting
 per' emp to ry
 co in' ci dence
 pro hi bi' tion
 post' hu mous
 tran quil' li ty
 car niv' o rous
 mal e dic' tion
 ben e dic' tion
 res ur rec' tion
 per spi cu' i ty
 con' tro ver sy

ex cla ma' tion
 mis' chiev ous
 trans mit' ting
 ap pro' pri ate
 mer' chan dise
 im per' ti nent
 in flam' ma ble
 re frig' er a tor
 moun' tain ous
 con sump' tion
 in ter rup' tion
 sar sa pa ril' la

PREFIXES

Ob means in the way of, against. Thus: *ob' sta cle*, that which stands in the way. Sometimes the prefix takes one of these forms: **oc**, **of**, **op**.

Define: *oc' cu py*, *op pose'*, *ob ject'*, *of fend'*.

Per means through, thoroughly. Thus: *per spire'*, to breathe through the pores.

Define: *per vade'*, *per vert'*, *im per cep' ti ble*, *pe ruse'*.

Epi means upon. Thus: *ep' i taph*, that which is written upon a tomb.

Define: *ep i der' mis*, *ep' i logue*, *ep' i thet*, *ep' i gram*.

Re means back, again.

Define: *re dress'*, *ref' er ence*, *re new' al*, *re buke'*.

Sub means under, after. These forms also are found: **suc**, **suf**, **sug**, **sup**, **sus**.

Define: *sub scribe'*, *sug gest'*, *suc ceed'*, *sup press'*.

Pre means before.

Define: pre' fix, pre fer', pre side', pre' lude, pre dict', pre cede'.

Post means after.

Define: post pone', post' script, post pran' di al, post-mor' tem, post nup' tial, post' hu mous.

Trans or **tra**, means across, over, through.

Define: trans mit', tra duce', trans fer', trans la' tion, trans gress', trans late', trans par' ent, trans act'.

Retro means back, backward.

Define: re' tro grade, re tro gres' sion, re tro act' ive re' tro spect, re tro spec' tion, re tro ces' sion.

Pro means for, forward, before.

Define: pro' noun, pro mote', pro pel', pro ces' sion.

Write and define other words with the prefixes given above.

SUFFIXES

Ice means state of being, quality of. Thus: *av' a rice*, the state of being greedy.

Define: no' tice, jus' tice, prac' tice, mal' ice.

Ile means able to be. Thus: *duc' tile*, able to be led. *Ile* means also belonging to, easily.

Define: in' fan tile, ju' ve nile, pu' er ile, frag' ile.

Ise, ize, means to make, to give. Thus: *crit' i cise*, to make, or form, a judgment concerning.

Define: fer' ti lize, os' tra cize, so lil' o quize, ser' mon-ize, col' o nize, max' i mize, re' al ize, dep' u tize.

Ist means **one who**.

Define: harp'ist, art'ist, the'o rist, lin'guist, nov'-el ist, pi an'ist, e'go tist, chem'ist.

Ment means **being, act of, thing that**.

Change the following verbs to nouns by adding ment (noting whether such addition causes a change of accent) and then define the nouns:

a mend'	con fine'	in fringe'	ac knowl' edge
be reave'	a tone'	en joy'	dis cour' age

Ly means **manner of**.

Define: friend'ly, smooth'ly, na'tion al ly, bru'tal ly.

Discuss the words: ho'ly, sil'ly, love'ly.

What parts of speech may be made by the use of this suffix?

Change the following nouns to adjectives by using the suffix al; then add ly, changing the adjectives to adverbs:

or' i gin	con di' tion	pro por' tion
sen' ti ment	par' ent	con jec' ture

Ity, ty, means **being, state of being**.

Change these adjectives to nouns by adding ty or ity and use the words in sentences:

hu' man	mor' al	im' be cile	cor' dial
fa mil' iar	spir' it u al	vul' gar	hos' tile

Ive means **one who**, when it makes a noun. When it makes an adjective, it means **tending to**.

Define: cap' tive, de struc' tive, re ten' tive, con sump' tive, ex clu' sive, spec' u la tive.

Write and define other words with the suffixes given above.

STEMS

Vert, vers, *means to turn.* Thus: *ver' sa tile*, easily turning from one thing to another.

Define: ad ver tise', per vert', con' tro ver sy, re vert', sub vert', in vert', o' vert, a ver' sion.

Fer, lat, *means to bear, borne.* Thus: *fer' tile*, easily bearing.

Define: con fer', col late', dif' fer, col la' tion, re fer', re late', re la' tion, suf' fer, trans late', in fer'.

Dict *means to say, said.* Thus: *dic' tion*, the manner in which a thing is said.

Define: dic' tate, ver' dict, ben e dic' tion, dic ta' tor.

Vid, vis, *means to see, seen.*

Define: pro vide', vis' u al, vi' sion, vis' it, re vise'.

Scrib, script, *means to write.*

Get the meanings of the following words, using the prefixes and suffixes as far as you have learned them: as crite', scrib' ble, de scribe', scrip't, in scrip' tion, sub scrib' er, scrip' ture, con' script, post' script.

Fin *means end, limit.*

Define: fin' ish, fi' nal, def' i nite, fi' nite, in' fi nite.

Pend, pens, *means to hang, to weigh.*

Define: pend' ing, pen' sive, de pend', pend' ant, pen'- sion, ap pend', pen' du lum, com' pen sate, sus pend' er.

Sta, stat, stitu, *means to stand, to set up.*

Define: sta' ble, stat' ure, des' ti tute, un sta' ble, stat' ue, in sti tu' tion, con' stant, stat' ute, res ti tu' tion.

Cor, cord, means heart.

Define: core, cour' age, en cour' age, ac cord'.

Tract, means to draw.

Define: trace, dis tract', sub tract', ab' tract, ex-tract', at tract', pro tract', trac' tion, ex trac' tion.

Junct, jug, means to join, joined.

Define: junc' tion, con junc' tion, junc' ture, in junc- tion, ad' junct, sub ju ga' tion, con ju ga' tion.

Mov, mot, means to move.

Define: mov' a ble, mo' tion, re move', mo' tive, mo'-tor, com mo' tion, pro mo' tion, lo' co mo tive, de mo' tion.

Pon, posit, means to place, placed.

Define: post pone', de pos' it, re pose', com pose', sup- pose', de com pose', op' po site.

Dat, dit, don, means to give, a gift.

Define: da' ta, do' nor, ed' it, do na' tion, ed' i tor.

Fug, fugit, means to flee, fled.

Define: ref' uge, cen trif' u gal, fu' gi tive, feb' ri fuge, sub' ter fuge, ref u gee'.

Ven, vent, means to come, come.

Define: con vene', in ter vene', con ven' ient, ad' vent, in vent', con tra ven' tion, pre vent' ive, sub ven' tion.

Ced, cess, ceas, ceed, means to go, to come, to yield.

Define: cede, an te ced' ent, ces' sion, ac cess' i ble, re'-tro cede, pro ceed', ex cess' ive, pro ce' dure, an' ces try.

Un means one.

Define: u' nit, u na nim' i ty, u' ni corn, u' ni verse.

Doc, doct, *means to teach, taught.*

Define: doc' ile, in doc' tri nate, doc' u ment, doc' trine, doc u men' ta ry, doc' tor, doc' tor ate.

Ann, enn, *means a year.*

Define: an' nu al, cen ten' ni al, sem i an' nu al, bi en' ni al, an nu' i ty, mil len' ni um.

Write and define other words having the stems given above.

SYNONYMS

*Notice that the words of each group are alike in meaning in some respects and different in meaning in other respects. Such words are called **synonyms**.*

bard,	one who composes and sings poems or verse.
po' et,	one who composes poetry.
chide,	to find fault with privately and kindly.
re buke',	to reprove publicly and harshly.
mourn,	to show a state of sadness.
grieve,	to be in pain of mind because of sorrow.
sight,	that which is seen.
scene,	series of objects or events presented to the view.
care' less,	free from care or anxiety.
heed' less,	not noticing or obeying directions.
be tween',	intermediate with regard to two objects, persons, or ideas.
a mong',	in the midst of, with regard to more than two objects, persons, or ideas.

gen' er al,	admitting of exceptions.
u ni ver' sal,	admitting of no exceptions.
spec' i men,	one of a class of objects.
sam' ple,	part of a thing itself.
de fend',	to resist assault.
pro tect',	to give shelter.
praise,	to commend what our judgment ap- proves.
ap plaud',	to commend spontaneously with clap- ping of hands or other sign.
ac quire',	to gain by one's own labor and by honest means.
ob tain',	to get by one's own labor or an- other's.
re ceive',	to take or get.
ac cept',	to take cordially, or for the purpose for which a thing is offered.
suf fi' cient,	supplying our needs.
e nough',	more than sufficient; supplying our desires.
cus' tom,	wonted use or frequent repetition of the same act.
hab' it,	internal principle of action.
force,	outward energy.
strength,	inward energy or capability.
ha' tred,	dislike that is shown.
o' di um,	dislike that is borne.

CHANGES IN WORD FORMS AND APPLICATION OF RULES OF SPELLING

*Using the suffix **ion** (act of, state of) make nouns out of the following verbs, remembering the rule for final **e**:*

transgress'	deject'	revise'	ven'er ate
ag'i tate	promote'	confess'	spec' u late

*Write the participles of the following verbs by adding **ing** or **ed**, remembering the rule for final **y**:*

clar' i fy	describ'	mol' li fy	spec' i fy
clas' si fy	disqual' i fy	putre fy	stult' ti fy

*Change these verbs into adjectives by using the suffix **able**:*

war' rant	use	desire'	ven'er ate
termi nate	vi' o late	tol' er ate	en' vy

*Using the suffix **ous**, turn the following nouns into adjectives and use both forms in sentences:*

clam' or	odor	fury	vigor
glo' ry	in' ju ry	indus try	hazard

*Using the suffix **ary**, change the following nouns into adjectives and use both forms in sentences:*

cus' tom	frag' ment	discre' tion	insur rec' tion
hon' or	mo' ment	dis' ci pline	com' pli ment

*Change the following adjectives into nouns by suffixing **ness**, remembering the rule for final **y**, and use both forms in sentences:*

bus' y	friend' ly	cov' et ous	deceit' ful
forget' ful	hap' py	sloth' ful	skill' ful

Change the following words by prefixing im:

prob' a ble	pa' tient	pen' i tent	meas' ur a ble
mov' a ble	par' tial	pol' i tic	prac' ti ca ble

Define the following words after prefixing mis:

ad ven' ture	de mean' or	ap pro pri a' tion
ap pre hend'	cal' cu late	pro nounce'

Change the following verbs into adjectives by suffixing ory:

ad vise'	con tra dict'	re tal' i ate
an tic' i pate	de pre' ci ate	re ver' ber ate

Use the suffix ist with each of the following words:

pi an' o	the' o ry	bot' a ny	e' go tism
vo' cal	pu' gil ism	e con' o my	nov' el

Use the prefix un before the following words. Define the words and use them in sentences:

civ' il	grate' ful	man' age a ble	con sti tu' tion al
eas' y	du' ti ful	nec' es sa ry	ac count' a ble

Make verbs of the following words by using the suffix ize:

i' dol	e' qual	meth' od	sym' bol
pa' tron	civ' il	hu' man	re' al

Using the suffix ance, change the following verbs into nouns:

an noy'	guide	ad here'	com ply'
grieve	de liv' er	dis turb'	re sem' ble

Change the meanings of the following words by prefixing in meaning not, want of:

del' i ca cy	clem' en cy	ef fi' cien cy	com' pe ten cy
do cil' i ty	di ges' tion	con' stan cy	tem' per ance

PART II

SPELLING

venge' ance
 prec' i pice
 jeal' ous y
 treach' er ous
 sal' a ble
 quar' an tine
 se clu' sion
 a non' y mous
 ap pa ra' tus
 ar ti fi' cial
 man' age a ble
 il leg' i ble
 chief' tain
 se' cre cy
 liq' ue fy
 su' i cide
 seiz' ure
 buoy' ant
 san' guine
 cha grined'
 ex' cel lent
 in fer' a ble
 trans fer' a ble
 for' ci ble
 di ver' si fy

fu' gi tive
 diph the' ri a
 al le' giance
 pug na' cious
 ju di' cious
 re sourc' es
 am bas' sa dor
 ac' cu ra cy
 ab bre' vi ate
 am a teur'
 ad van ta' geous
 sym' pa thize
 lo cal' i ty
 gay' e ty
 sem' i na ry
 in ju' ri ous
 gym nas' tics
 ben e fi' cial
 con sci en' tious
 li a bil' i ties
 cap' il la ry
 ir' ri ta ble
 flex' i ble
 op' por tune
 in fec' tious

fur' lough
 dis ci' ple
 for' feit
 el lip' sis
 trea' tise
 req' ui site
 tan' gi ble
 sig nif' i cant
 ex cus' a ble
 ex pe' di ent
 sep' a ra ble
 maj' es ty
 mag nan' i mous
 chan de lier'
 chic' o ry
 hem' or rhage
 pal' ate
 far i na' ceous
 fe ro' cious
 gas' e ous
 ex trav' a gant
 guar an tee'
 in au' gu ral
 mu si' cian
 naph' tha

ad' ver sa ry
 con spic' u ous
 con ta' gious
 di' a phragm
 de fi' cient
 cu ri os' i ty
 re it' er ate
 jeop' ard y
 dis til' ler y
 dis tin' guish
 dys pep' si a
 ef fer ves' cent
 e lec tri' cian
 en cy clo pe' di a
 e quiv' a lent
 se' cre cy
 mos qui' to
 gar' goyle
 gar' ish
 sym' met ry
 suc ces' sive
 re cep' ta cle
 pleu' ri sy
 ox' i dize
 con duct' or
 con du' cive
 aq' ue duct
 ca pa' cious
 sus cep' ti ble

in flam' ma ble
 in tel lec' tu al
 in tel' li gi ble
 ir' ri gate
 suav' i ty
 lin' a ment
 lus' cious
 ma li' cious
 ma neu' ver
 con vince'
 leth' ar gy
 mem o ran' dum
 mi gnon ette'
 mort' gage
 ex tin' guish
 or' i gin
 can' dor
 pal' sied
 fin an cier'
 con ges' tion
 ep i dem' ic
 vil' lain
 proph' e sy
 em' pha sis
 cour a' geous
 av a ri' cious
 ca pri' cious
 men da' cious
 in trep' id

ca pit' u late
 ar' mis tice
 can non eer'
 brig a dier'
 biv' ouac
 re veil' le
 sus pi' cious
 on' er ous
 mer' can tile
 des' pi ca ble
 lan' guor
 hei' nous
 au da' cious
 in sid' i ous
 ser' geant
 pal' let
 gu ber na to' ri al
 ste re op' ti con
 a poth' e ca ry
 asth' ma
 af fa bil' i ty
 fro' ward
 her' o ine
 cyn' ic al
 cy lin' dric al
 de ci' sive
 ev a nes' cent
 ig' no min y
 er u di' tion

al le' vi ate	in vin' ci ble	con ti gu' i ty
ab bre' vi ate	le git' i mate	ec cen' tric
ac com' plice	om nis' cient	fluc' tu ate
am phi' bi ous	e co nom' ic al	in san' i ty
de pre' ci ate	di ver' si ty	pe nu' ri ous
cir' cuit	fe lic' i ty	rel' e vant
e ma' ci ate	en co' mi um	per' qui site
mi rac' u lous	co er' cion	chi me' ra
chas' tise ment	san' i ta ry	treach' er ous
in del' i bly	men' di cant	in tagl' io
con' tour	pan' to mime	bu' reau
a' que ous	phan' tom	gal' ley
an ni ver' sa ry	bas tile'	in sur rec' tion
ar raign'	cap' tious	eu' lo gy
as sas' sin	e the' re al	cau' tious
as ses' sor	e gre' gious	im pet' u ous
pro ceed'	en fran' chise	in e' bri ate
rec re a' tion	mal fea' sance	con val es' cent
ap' o plex y	per' i style	e phem' er al
com par' a tive	har' ass	dem o li' tion
os' se ous	em bar' rass	pre ced' ence
prom' on to ry	ex ag' ger ate	scru' tin ize
hy dro pho' bi a	al bu' men	cro quet'
sa li' va	gar' ble	masque
ar' chi trave	bou' illon	gauge' a ble
so lil' o quy	per' ti nence	dam' age a ble
tac' i turn	gro tesque'	mar' riage a ble
lin' e a ment	ar' ti fice	pro nounce' a ble
yeo' man ry	tran' sient	shoe' ing

in stan ta' ne ous	a lac' ri ty	re ceipt'
in' flu ence	du' ti ful	vi' cious
in fal' li ble	isth' mus	there' fore
at tor' ney	di lem' ma	tech' nic al
del' e ble	lab' y rinth	syn on' y mous
re spon si bil' i ty	ax' i om	par si mo' ni ous
mas quer ade'	or a to' ri o	sac' cha rine
trans lu' cent	cri' ses	vac' il late
car' i ca ture	ver' ti ces	ben' e fit ed
vogue	syn op' ses	spher' ic al
sat' el lites	trans ferred'	sov' er eign
gal' ax y	con' quered	rec i proc' i ty
e clip' tic	e' qualed	pro ceed'
ap par' eled	kid' nap ed	prec' e dent
in de scrib' a ble	right' eous ness	phe nom' e non
man u fac' tur er	pen i ten' tia ry	ad ven' tur ous
an nounce' ment	su per nat' u ral	com mod' i ties
ap pro pri a' tion	cos mo pol' i tan	ac com' pa nied
pro nun ci a' tion	met ro pol' i tan	or gan i za' tion
im per cep' ti ble	con fec' tion er y	re tro spec' tion
su per in tend' ent	op por tu' ni ties	rem i nis' cence

PREFIXES

Se means apart, aside. Thus: *se lect'*, to gather aside.

Define: *se cede'*, *se clude'*, *se di' tion*.

Syn, sym, syl, means together, with. Thus: *syl' la ble*, that which is held together.

Define: *syn op' sis*, *syn' a gogue*, *syn' tax*, *sym' pa thy*, *sym' bol*, *sym' me try*, *syl' la bus*.

Super means above, over. Thus: *super scrip' tion*, that which is written over (on the top or surface).

Define: *super in tend' ent*, *super fine*, *super vise'*.

With means from, against.

Define: *with draw'*, *with hold'*, *with stand'*.

Semi means half.

Define: *semi i cir cle*, *semi con' scious*, *semi week' ly*.

Un before a verb means to take off, to reverse.

Define: *un bos' om*, *un earth'*, *un twist'*, *un wrap'*.

Write and define other words having the prefixes given above.

SUFFIXES

Ry, ory, means place where, relating to. Thus: *a' vi-a ry*, a place where birds are kept.

Define: *fac' to ry*, *mi' gra to ry*, *bind' er y*, *but' ter y*.

Some means somewhat, full of, inclined to. Thus: *win'-some*, full of allurements.

Define: *glad' some*, *trou' ble some*, *tire' some*, *noi' some*.

Ure means the act of, that which.

Define: *cap' ture*, *struc' ture*, *com po' sure*, *ex po' sure*.

Ee means one to whom.

Define: *mort ga gee'*, *em ploy ee'*, *pay ee'*, *nom i nee'*.

Write and define other words having the suffixes given above.

STEMS

Stru, struct, means to build, built. Thus: *struc' ture*, that which is built.

Define: struc' tur al, con struct', de struc' tion, in struc' tion, con strue', in' stru ment, sub struc' ture.

Tend, tens, tent, means to stretch, stretched. Thus: *tend' en cy*, a stretching or direction toward.

Define: at tend', ex ten' sive, in tense', con tend', pre- tense', dis tend', ex tend', sub tend', in ten' tion, in ten' sive.

Magn, maj, maxim, means great, greater, greatest.

Define: mag' ni fy, mag' ni tude, mag nan' i mous, mag' nate, maj' or, maj' es ty, max' im, max' i mum.

Reg, rect, means to lead straight, to rule, ruled.

Define: reg' u lar, re' gent, re' gal, cor rect', di rect', in- di rect, rec' ti fy, rec' ti tude, cor rect' ive.

Flect, flex, means to bend, bent.

Define: flex' i ble, in flect', re flec' tion, cir' cum flex.

Vinc, vict, means to conquer, conquered.

Define: con vince', con vict', con vic' tion, vic' tim.

Pon, posit, means to place, placed.

Define: post pone', com pose', de' com pose, re pose', sup po si' tion, de pos' it, dep o si' tion, op pose'.

Cap, capit, means head, of the head.

Define: cap, cape, cap' tain, ca pit' u late, cap' i tal.

Corp, corpo, means body.

Define: corps, corpse, cor po ra' tion, cor' pus cle.

Val, valid, means to be strong, to be worth.

Define: val' or, val' ue, val' id, in val' id, va lid' i ty, val' iant, con va les' cent, a vail', in' val id.

Leg, lect, means to gather, to read.

Define: leg' end, il leg' i ble, se lect', col' lege, el' e- gance, lec' ture, in tel lec' tu al, col lec' tor, e lect' ive.

Cent means hundred.

Define: cen' tu ry, cen ten' ni al, cen' te na ry, cent.

Dent means tooth.

Define: den' tist, den' tal, dent, den' ti frice, in dent'.

Rupt means to break.

Define: in ter rupt', ab rupt', bank' rupt, cor rupt'.

Par, parat, means to prepare.

Define: ap par' el, com pare', pre pare', com par' i son.

Sent, sens, means to feel.

Define: as sent', con sent', dis sent', sen' su al, sen'- si tive, sen' si ble, sen' ti ment, sen' so ry, sen sa' tion.

Cred, credit, means to believe.

Define: creed, cre' dence, cred' i ble, cred' it or.

Write and define other words having the stems given above.

SYNONYMS

com pare',	to find resemblances between things.
con trast',	to find differences between things.
con ceal',	to hide what we do not wish seen.
dis guise',	to conceal by a false appearance.

ad ja' cent,	lying near or close to each other.
ad join' ing,	having a common boundary.
con' tract,	an agreement between persons.
com' pact,	a solemn contract between states.
re peat',	to say the second time.
re it' er ate,	to say again and again.
pos' si ble,	capable of being done.
prac' ti ca ble,	desirable to be done.
per form',	to bring a work or task to an end.
a chieve',	to bring to an end a work of im- portance.
ra' tion al,	having the faculty of reasoning.
rea' son a ble,	governed by reason.
tem' per ance,	use in moderation.
ab' sti nence,	the doing without.
in ge nu' i ty,	power of invention.
clev' er ness,	power to execute with skill and dexterity.
pique,	slight vexation.
spite,	settled ill will.
a pol' o gy,	statement made in atonement for unbecoming conduct.
ex cuse',	statement made to account for neg- lect of duty.
be hav' ior,	manner of carrying one's self in par- ticular actions.
con' duct,	general course of one's life.

re prove',	to express disapprobation with calmness.
re buke',	to express disapprobation in a more excited and personal manner.
dil' i gent,	earnest in application for a time.
in dus' tri ous,	habitual in devotion to labor.
ru' ral,	pertaining to the country.
rus' tic,	pertaining to people living in the country.
e co nom' ic al,	saving prudently.
fru' gal,	saving closely.
par si mo' ni ous,	saving meanly.
il lit' er ate,	not possessed of knowledge that comes from reading and study.
ig' no rant,	lacking knowledge of a special subject or general information.

CHANGES IN WORD FORMS AND APPLICATION OF RULES OF SPELLING

Apply the following rules for forming plurals:

As a rule, add s to the singular.

Nouns ending in ch (soft), s, sh, x, or z add es to the singular.

Nouns ending in y, preceded by a consonant, change y to i and add es for the plural.

Nouns ending in y, preceded by a vowel, add only s for the plural.

cho' rus	wit' ness	neigh' bor	om' ni bus
ca noe'	bal loon'	mon' arch	di lem' ma

cir' cus	fac' to ry	gar' ment	lab' y rinth
ac' tress	gal' ler y	isth' mus	ac com' plice
cav' i ty	bu' reau	par' ti cle	a pol' o gy

Nouns ending in o preceded by a consonant add es, but preceded by a vowel add s to form the plural.

cam' e o	pi an' o	buf' fa lo	po ta' to
so' lo	mu lat' to	ne' gro	or a to' ri o
car' go	las' so	in tagl' io	so pra' no
he' ro	ech' o	me men' to	em' bry o
ve' to	vol ca' no	kan ga roo'	ra' ti o

Note the following irregular plurals:

fo' cus	fo' ci	nu' cle us	nu' cle i
ba' sis	ba' ses	syn op' sis	syn op' ses
cri' sis	cri' ses	a nal' y sis	a nal' y ses
ver' tex	ver' ti ces	au tom' a ton	au tom' a ta
vor' tex	vor' ti ces	phe nom' e non	phe nom' e na
ax' is	ax' es	hy poth' e sis	hy poth' e ses

Monosyllables and polysyllables accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel, except when the addition of this suffix throws the accent nearer the beginning of the word:

cram	cram' ming	crammed
pre fer'	pre fer' ring	pre ferred'
trans fer'	trans fer' ring	trans ferred'
ac quit'	ac quit' ting	ac quit' ted

There are four exceptions to this rule:

cha grined', ex' cel lent, in fer' a ble, trans fer' a ble

Form the participles of the following verbs :

con trol'	con fer'	trans mit'	de fer'
sub mit'	ac quit'	e quip'	re fer'

Polysyllables not accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, do not double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel :

e' qual	e' qual ing	e' qualed
ben' e fit	ben' e fit ing	ben' e fit ed
sum' mon	sum' mon ing	sum' mon ed
ban' quet	ban' quet ing	ban' quet ed
ap par' el	ap par' el ing	ap par' el ed
wor' ship	wor' ship ing	wor' ship ed

Words ending in e silent regularly drop the e before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Apply this rule to the following words in forming the present participle :

es cape'	be lieve'	be grudge'	re tire'
breathe	ac quire'	de fine'	in quire'
per suade'	o blige'	per ceive'	pur sue'

Notice the retention of final e in the following words to prevent a change of pronunciation :

no' tice a ble	change' a ble	peace' a ble
trace' a ble	singe' ing	pierce' a ble
gauge' a ble	mar' riage a ble	pro nounce' a ble
tinge' ing	dye' ing	shoe' ing
dam' age a ble	ser' vice a ble	out ra' geous
toe' ing	hoe' ing	cour a' geous

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